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*C Mary H. Bennis*  
NEW SERIES, No. 1.

THE  
ANNUAL MONITOR

FOR 1843,

OR

OBITUARY

OF THE

MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

In Great Britain and Ireland,

FOR THE YEAR 1842.

YORK :

PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE  
WILLIAM ALEXANDER;

AND SOLD BY HARVEY AND DARTON, DARTON AND CLARK,  
C. GILPIN, AND E. MARSH, LONDON ;  
AND J. ASHTON, BRISTOL.

1842.



TO THE READER.

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IN commencing a *new series* of the Annual Monitor, the Editors think it right to premise a few observations relative to their undertaking, with regard to the alterations which they have thought it best to make in the arrangements of the work, and also respecting their views and objects, in taking upon themselves the responsibility of its editorship.

It is now thirty years since the first number of the “*Annual Monitor and Memorandum Book*” was published. Its aim was to supply, what the Editor deemed to be wanting, a “Pocket Book,” adapted to the use of Friends, “the miscellaneous pieces being designed to contribute either to the moral or religious improvement of its readers.” He also states in his preface to the first number, that, “As there is no periodical work published by the Society of Friends, they have not any regular channel of communicating the decease of

their members generally to each other. In this work, it is, therefore, proposed to notice the decease of such characters as have been particularly marked by their usefulness in civil or religious society ; or the circumstances of whose close may be instructively brought forward to survivors. The name of any other Friend, who has died within twelve months, and the time of decease, may be also inserted, if desired. ”

As the work proceeded, what was at first the secondary, became the primary object ; the communications for the Obituary increased, and the interest which was felt by Friends in this part of the undertaking, became quite its chief recommendation.

The Editor had, many years previous to his removal, established an agency throughout Great Britain and Ireland, for the purpose of obtaining a correct report of the deaths of Members of the Society ; and, by this co-operation of Friends, the list had become much more extensive than he had at first anticipated.

Under these circumstances, it had been long felt by many of its readers, that the parts of the little volume did not very well assort together.

Many wished to lend their copy to others, or to have it ready of access upon their book-shelves ; but these objects were incompatible with its character of a memorandum, or common-place book, and, when it ceased to be *that*, its list of taxes marketing table, and almanack, were obviously out of place.

The answers which we have received to the inquiry inserted in the last Monitor, as to the wishes of its readers, respecting the continuance of the ruled pages, and other accompaniments of the Annual Pocket Book, have left us without hesitation as to the course we should pursue ; and the present volume is the first of a new series, in which the Obituary with the accompanying notices of the deceased, form, ostensibly, the primary object of the work.

Its former character as a *pocket book*, led to the adoption of a very small type, and a close compression of the matter ; this being no longer necessary, though still of a small size, it is presented in a form more adapted to general readers.

It has been thought best to continue the practice of the late Editor, with some modification, as regards the insertion of information on matters

which are interesting to the Society of Friends ; and especially of the progress of undertakings in which they are peculiarly interested ; nor will the plan of the *new series* exclude original essays, or documents not new, which may be deemed worthy of revival.

Simple and easy, as the compilation of this little annual volume may appear, and limited as really is the amount of literary talent which it requires, the Editors feel, that the right conducting of it, calls for much judicious care and discrimination,—the responsibility for which, they would gladly, if a suitable opportunity of doing so had offered, have thrown into other hands.

By the kindness of our friends, in various parts of this nation, and in Ireland, whose prompt attention to our request for information, we take this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging, we hope to obtain, *very nearly*, a complete list of the deaths, which take place in our community during the year. Such a list, as a statistical document merely, is not without its value. And in a small Society like ours, in which some acquaintance with each other so extensively prevails, it is a satisfaction to be informed of events, often so important

to the families in which they have occurred, the knowledge of which may prevent our making painful enquiries : and, whilst, in looking over the brief record of others' mortality, our sympathies are healthily excited, the Annual Monitor may do its office in reminding us of our own.

The interest and value of the work has been very materially increased by the *notices* of departed friends, which from to time, have been inserted in it. Many an instructive or animating lesson, and many a solemn warning, have, we believe, passed from these pages to the minds of readers of every age and station in life. It is with reference to this part of the work alone, that we feel anxiety. Considered in any degree as an instrument in "*winning souls*," it does, indeed, rise in the scale of importance, and the responsibility proportionately increases.

Whilst thus impressed with the value of this part of the work, we cannot but be sensible, that the facility which it affords for publishing notices of our departed friends, is not unattended with danger. Who does not know, how apt we are to give an undue importance to whatever concerns those whom we have loved, and who are

removed from us ! and how our affection leads us to desire to do whatever may tend to the honour of their memories. It is thus that monuments to the dead, and laudatory epitaphs have been multiplied, and become part of a mere customary and false honour ; and though it be to compare greater things with lesser, we do not think it impossible, that the same natural feeling, which has led to the vain honours of the cemetery, may indulge itself in our very humble records.

But this is far from being the only guard which we believe to be requisite. Apart, perhaps, from all desire for the vain honour of the departed, we are very apt to entertain an undue estimate of the importance and value to others, of that which has been truly instructive, and deeply interesting to ourselves. There are family lessons in the sick and dying chamber of a parent or a child, whose value to the immediate circle, is beyond all price, but which cannot, with advantage, be communicated to others ; and we are not sure, whether, in many cases, the very force of the lesson, to those for whom it was designed, is not likely to be weakened by the publication of it.

These remarks, respecting what passes in the

sick chamber, may be applied to the memorandums of deceased persons. Though these may indicate the pious feeling of the deceased, it is far from being a consequence, that it is desirable to publish them; indeed their value, we believe, is *generally* confined to a limited circle of near and interested friends. If there be no delicacy due to the deceased, in regard to the publication of those secret communings of the heart, is there no danger, that the very free practice of making them public, should *tend* to spoil in the living that entire simplicity, without which they are valueless? We are anxious to avoid fastidiousness on these points; well aware, that in the illustration of character, these private documents, as well as extracts from letters, are often essential; and that their real intrinsic value as instructive records of religious experience, is not unfrequently such as to call for their being communicated to the public. What we desire is, that the practice may not become so general, that almost every one must feel, in recording his most secret thoughts, that he is probably writing for the public eye.

We are well aware of the value to the living of those lessons, which death-bed scenes sometimes

afford. They speak of the vanity of the world, and the value of the soul,—of the struggles of the stricken conscience, and the blood which speaketh better things than that of Abel; and there is seen the blessedness of the Christian pilgrim, leaning on the staff of his Lord, and ready to enter into the city of God.

Where any of these things are clearly set forth, we are desirous, if in other respects suitable, of presenting them to the readers of the Annual Monitor. We venture, however, here to suggest, that some caution is requisite in regard to the judgment which we form from the circumstances of the dying bed. It has been said, “Ask not how he died, but how he lived.” Do we not too much assume that men must see every thing truly at the approach of death? Right views of our spiritual state do not spring from a mere withdrawal of earthly hopes, but from the infusion of heavenly light, which the Great Dispenser gives, as, and when he will: and if the life have not borne evidence of the renewed man, or there has not been that godly sorrow which worketh repentance not to be repented of, there is, we apprehend, but little dependence, to be placed

either on the belief of the doctrine of Christ's sacrifice, or on any peace, quiet, or resignation, which any may experience in the prospect of death. It is no disparagement of true spiritual knowledge and feeling, that *these* have their counterfeits in the human chambers of imagery.

Whilst we hope that the absence of any notice in the Annual Monitor, of Friends who have been well known and esteemed in the Society, will never be deemed to imply indifference to departed worth, we believe that some notice of the steps in life of such individuals would generally be desirable. It is both instructive and interesting to trace the circumstances under which sound Christian character has been formed and sustained, to review the experimental history of the religious life, and the practical evidences of a living faith in Christ. We are very desirous, that all our biographical sketches should be *characteristic*, rather than *eulogistic*; and that a *faithful* portrait, exhibiting the *shades*, as well as the *lights*, of character should be presented to our readers.

Whilst thus openly communicating some of our views and feelings, respecting this little work, which will, of course, in a degree, modify our

action, we are desirous, that they should not discourage our friends from freely communicating to us what they may deem suitable for insertion; and we trust that they will kindly judge us with candour, if we should not concur with them in opinion.

In endeavouring to discriminate between that which may please and edify the social circle in which any deceased individual may have moved, and that which is more adapted to general perusal; and, at times, when obliged to exercise our office by rejecting or curtailing what is offered to us, it must not be inferred, that we have any objection to the sentiments contained in the excluded matter. Neither do we consider ourselves responsible for, or as adopting, every sentiment which may be expressed in that which is admitted.

In conclusion, we would ask from our friends, a favourable construction of our efforts to serve them. These will be abundantly repaid, if the work should prove, whilst under our care, one of real interest and profit to the members of our religious Society. This, we believe, was the primary object of the late Editor; and we feel, that we should ill discharge our trust as his executors, if, in any degree, we were to sacrifice it to the pecuniary success, or popularity of the work.

# THE ANNUAL MONITOR.

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## OBITUARY.

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	Age.		Time of decease.
MARY ANN ABBOTT, <i>Glanmire, near Cork.</i>	45	9	1mo. 1841
JONAS ADCOCK, <i>Bolton, Yorks.</i>	49	26	7mo. 1842
WILLIAM ADCOCK, <i>Bradford.</i> Son of George Adcock.	16	11	8mo. 1842
CHARLES ALBRIGHT, <i>Blyth.</i>	20	14	11mo. 1841
MARY ALEXANDER, <i>Dublin.</i> Wife of Edward Alexander.	38	8	5mo. 1842
JACOB ALLIS, <i>Tewkesbury.</i>	91	3	2mo. 1842
REBECCA ANDERSON, <i>Tottenham.</i>	58	5	5mo. 1842
JAS. ANDREWS, <i>Farsley, Yorks.</i>	45	30	12mo. 1841
THOMAS ASHBY, <i>Staines.</i> A minister about 50 years.	79	20	12mo. 1841
The first record of the awakening influence of			

religion on the mind of this dear friend, was a circumstance which occurred in early manhood, when he considered his life in imminent peril, and the query—Am I prepared to appear before my Maker? awfully presented to him. The danger was mercifully averted, but the impression was not lost. Very soon after, he was strengthened to evince to others the change which had taken place in his mind, by renouncing some besetting vanities in which he had taken a lively interest. He also believed himself called publicly to proclaim what, through a crucified Saviour, had been done for his soul. His communications, as a minister, were not frequent; but they were evidently the effusions of a deeply baptized spirit.

From time to time, he proved his faithfulness to his Divine Master, and his love to his fellow-creatures, by the humiliating work of reproving for sin. In several instances going in great simplicity, to individuals of immoral character, earnestly warning them of the awful wages of sin, and affectionately exhorting, and encouraging them, to turn from the evil of their ways, to the gift of God, which is eternal life, through

Jesus Christ our Lord. Previously to entering upon such missions, he passed through much conflict of mind ; and when so engaged, it was with such tenderness, that the admonition was generally well received. At one time he visited two prize-fighters, laying before them the wickedness of their practices, and warning them to desist. On taking his leave, they shook hands with him in a very friendly manner, and thanked him for the interest he felt for them ; saying, that they could not retract from their present engagement ; but one of them promised, that if he should live, he would not enter into another of the kind : but, alas ! his life was sacrificed at that time.

He often very feelingly acknowledged himself, the recipient of numberless blessings in reference to his numerous family ; whom it was the joy and rejoicing of his spirit to see united in the bonds of harmony and affection.

With regard to overcoming his natural infirmities, in much humility, he lamented his own weakness ; but on the other hand, his acknowledgements to the love and pity of a merciful Saviour, often were as his song in the night season.

Perhaps there are few, if any, in our Society, who have a deeper sense than he had of the weighty, importance of ministerial engagements, whether small or great. The following remarks upon the subject, were found among his papers. "It is an awful thing to become mouth to the people; and it will be well for all, who think themselves called upon by the Almighty publicly to advocate his cause, to wait in deep humility of mind; endeavouring to attain to a state of resignation, whether to speak, or to keep silence; then I believe, they will be kept in safety, and often know the will to be accepted for the deed; but to my sorrow, I have known some, who, in their zeal, thinking they must be doing something, have opened their mouths, and instead of bringing life, have brought a cloud over the meeting." He further remarks, "May friends be careful not to move in the line of the ministry, without being clothed with the hallowed garments, on which are placed the bells and pomegranites, which testify to both sound and substance." In another memorandum, which relates to divine worship, he observes, "I think it right when assembled together, to be weighty before the Lord, for the arising of his life-

giving presence, which is a comfort to the poor weary traveller, and oftentimes spreads as from vessel to vessel. Oh, the great danger there is of getting into a lukewarm state ! What need of watchfulness unto prayer to Him who has declared, ' My Spirit shall not always strive with man ! ' ' Let the words of my mouth, and the meditation of my heart be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength, and my Redeemer. "

During the last few years of his earthly pilgrimage, he had repeated attacks of indisposition, which rendered him very infirm, frequently confining him to his room for weeks together.

During this period, his mind appeared to be stayed on the Lord ; and though sensible, at times, of the buffetings of the enemy of souls, he expressed the comfort he felt in the assurance, that help was laid upon one that was mighty and able to save. Our dear friend continued a considerable time in a state of great bodily weakness, from the effects of paralysis ; though he was generally able to sit up the greater portion of the day. His close was very sudden. On retiring to rest for the night, he was attacked with, apparently, an affection of the heart ; and in a few moments,

was permitted, without a struggle, to pass from the pains and trials of mortality.

LUCAS ASHBY, *Staines*, Son of 4 26 12mo. 1841

Charles and Augusta Ashby.

LUCY ASHBY, *Staines*, Daughter 3 11 1mo. 1842

of Charles and Augusta Ashby.

EDWARD H. ASHBY, *Staines*. 1 16 6mo. 1842

Son of Edward Ashby.

SUSANNA ASHBY, *Hitchin*. 52 13 3mo. 1842

WILLIAM ATKINS, *Uxbridge*. 76 10 11mo. 1841

EDWARD ATKINSON, *Stockton* 43 8 2mo. 1842

*on Tees*.

JOHN BENBOW ATKINSON, 20ms. 2 4mo. 1842

*Hereford*. Son of Thomas

and Jane Atkinson.

JONATHAN BACKHOUSE, 63 7 10mo. 1842

*Darlington*. A Minister.

HANNAH BACKHOUSE, *Kendal* 74 18 9mo. 1842

Widow of George Backhouse.

ANN BAINES, *Northampton*. 50 26 10mo. 1841

Wife of Joseph Baines.

MARTHA BAINES, *Mountrath*, 73 24 1mo. 1842

*Queen's County*.

AMOS BAKE, *Holme, West*. 18 10 5mo. 1842

*moreland*. Died near Limerick, Ireland.

MARK BAKE, <i>Darley.</i> At Ackworth School.	14	19	12mo.	1841
ADAM BANKS, <i>Cork.</i>	40	3	7mo.	1842
ROBERT BARCLAY, <i>Snares-</i> <i>brook, Essex.</i> At Leaming- ton, Warwickshire.	26	4	3mo.	1842
MARY BARKER, <i>Kirby</i> <i>Moorside, Yorks.</i>	34	31	8mo.	1842
SARAH BARRETT, <i>London</i> Widow.	82	1	3mo.	1842
SAMUEL GELDART BARRON, <i>22</i> <i>14</i> <i>Chelsea, Middlesex.</i> Son of John and Mary Barron.	22	14	4mo.	1842
GEORGE BARROW, <i>Lancaster.</i> An Elder.	79	1	9mo.	1842
ANNE BARTON, <i>Dublin,</i> Widow of Thomas Barton.	72	11	2mo.	1842
ANN BASSETT, <i>Leighton Buz-</i> <i>zard.</i> Widow of Peter Bassett.	87	24	5mo.	1842
ELIZABETH BATEMAN, <i>Youghal, Ireland.</i>	39	19	10mo.	1841
GEORGE BEALE, <i>Cork.</i>	73	24	1mo.	1842
JANE BELL, <i>Beckfoot, Cumberland.</i>	67	2	10mo.	1841
MARY BELL, <i>Belfast.</i> Widow of John Bell.	70	28	8mo.	1842

JOSEPH BENT, <i>Stockport.</i>	73	24	9mo. 1841
MARY ANN BINNS, <i>Lancaster.</i>	31	5	3mo. 1842
DANIEL BINNS, <i>Crawshaw Booth, Lancashire.</i>	59	16	1mo. 1842
RACHEL BINNS, <i>Bradford.</i>	28	28	1mo. 1842
Wife of George Binns.			
ISABELLA BLACK, <i>Low Mosser, Cumberland.</i>	76	8	2mo. 1842
CATHERINE BLAKENEY, <i>Waterford.</i>	51	29	7mo. 1842
ANN BOARDMAN, <i>Hulme near Manchester.</i>	11m.	20	9mo. 1842
Daughter of Allen and Eliza Boardman.			
JOHN BOND, <i>Abbey, near Clonmel.</i>	79	1	8mo. 1842
ANN BONVILLE, <i>Bristol.</i>	93	14	4mo. 1842
Widow of Thomas Bonville.			
JULIA BOTT, <i>Hatfield Peverel, Essex.</i>	52	25	1mo. 1842
Wife of William Bott.			

This dear friend greatly valued the privilege of having had her birthright and education in our religious Society. From early life, she loved the company of those who were engaged in promoting the cause of truth and righteousness on the earth.

She highly esteemed the importance of silent

worship ; and being unable to attend meetings for several years, she was in the practice, when able, of devoting the time, so set apart, in religious retirement and meditation. These opportunities were permitted to be seasons wherein her spiritual strength was often renewed.

She was afflicted with a disorder of the spine ; which, for nearly nine years, she bore with exemplary patience and resignation.

On one occasion, when considerable improvement had taken place in her health, leading her friends to hope that her life might be spared a while longer, she remarked, in reference to the spiritual conflicts which she had had to pass through, and the resignation to which she had been permitted to attain, that she feared lest she should, by any unwatchfulness, lose the sweet sense of peace which had been her portion.

In the first month of 1842, her illness increased ; and she remarked, that she believed her time would now be short ; and that her afflictions were all sent in mercy ; and she was often engaged in prayer and praise for the many blessings by which she was surrounded.

On one occasion, when under much suffering,

she said, "What is it in comparison with what my blessed Saviour suffered, when 'his sweat was as it were great drops of blood!' yet he said, 'Father, if this cup may not pass from me, except I drink it, thy will be done.'" On being asked, if she felt comforted in the Beloved of souls, she replied, with much energy "Yes, I am; I do not express so much as many do, I dare not; I am a very poor creature, sensible of many short comings; but the Lord is my refuge, and under his wings I can put my trust."

On the 22nd of 1st month, she enjoyed hearing the Scriptures read; from which she often derived much comfort and consolation. On being asked, if she felt anything in her way, she replied, "I have not that clear, or bright prospect that some appear to have had; but I feel no condemnation."

She was enabled to give much excellent counsel to her family; desiring that they might serve the Lord, and walk in his fear.

The day preceding her death, after a time of solemn silence, she supplicated thus: "Be pleased to cut short the work; but not my will." And a short time after; "As the heavens are high above the earth, so are the Lord's ways above our ways,

and his thoughts above our thoughts." She took an affectionate leave of her family; soon after which she said; "In quietness and confidence shall be thy strength. I love quietness. I can pray inwardly, though I cannot say much. May my robes be washed, and made white in the blood of the Lamb."

On the 25th, she was sweetly calm; and a short time before the solemn close, was engaged in prayer, for an admittance into the heavenly fold, there to sing hallelujahs unto the Lord God and the Lamb.

WILLIAM BOTTOMLEY,	75 17 12mo. 1841
<i>Highflats, Yorkshire.</i>	

JOSEPH BOTTOMLEY,	75 22 3mo. 1842
<i>Shepley, Yorkshire.</i>	

ANN BOWRON,	63 21 10mo. 1841
<i>Cotherstone, Yorkshire.</i>	

MARY BRADLEY, <i>Kendal.</i>	80 29 10mo. 1841
Widow of John Bradley.	

THOMAS BRADY,	62 25 1mo. 1842
<i>Handsworth, Woodhouse.</i>	

ALFRED BRACHER,	13 10 12mo. 1841
<i>Birmingham. At Ackworth School. Son of Thomas and Emma Bracher.</i>	

- THOMAS JEFFREY BRANSBY, 3 m. 13 2mo. 1842  
*Basingstoke.* Son of David  
 and Anna Bransby.
- SARAH BREWIN, *Birmingham* 73 16 10mo. 1841  
 Widow.
- DANIEL BROADHUNT, 77 16 7mo. 1842  
*Macclesfield.*
- CHRISTINA BROCKBANK, 3 31 12mo. 1842  
*Salford.* Daughter of John  
 B. and Elizabeth Brockbank.
- MARY BROMLEY, *Barnsley.* 41 15 3mo. 1842  
 Wife of Edward Bromley.
- JOHN BROOK, 69 10 10mo. 1841  
*Wooldale, Yorkshire.*
- SOLOMON BROWNE, 76 13 11mo. 1841  
*Landrake, Cornwall.*
- SARAH BROWN, *Hertford.* 34 18 1mo. 1842  
 Daughter of John and Eliza-  
 beth Brown.
- ELIZABETH BROWN, 53 27 1mo. 1842  
*Cirencester.* Daughter of  
 Thomas and Lucretia  
 Brown.
- ELIZABETH BURNE, 69 6 11mo. 1841  
*Chelmsford.* Widow.

RUTH BUTTERWORTH,	60	1	5mo. 1842
<i>Lancaster.</i> Wife of John Butterworth.			
VINCENT CANDLER,	13ds.	6	5mo. 1842
<i>Birmingham.</i> Son of Law- rence and Susanna Candler.			
SARAH CARR, <i>Cork.</i>	52	13	4mo. 1842
Widow of George Carr.			
REBECCA CASSON, <i>Hull.</i>	47	24	4mo. 1842
Wife of Benjamin Casson.			
HENRIETTA CASSON, <i>Hull.</i>	32	19	2mo. 1842
Wife of Henry Casson.			
JANE CATLIN, <i>London.</i>	27	6mo.	1842
ANN CHALK, <i>London.</i>	68	11	12mo. 1841
Wife of James Chalk.			
MARY JESSUP CHANTLER.	30	4	3mo. 1842
<i>Kingston, Surrey.</i> Wife of Richard Chantler.			
ELIZABETH HESTER CHAM- PION, <i>Liverpool.</i>	73	9	10mo. 1842
ELIZABETH CHAYTOR, <i>Rath- ronan, near Clonmel.</i>	62	7	10mo. 1841
JOSHUA CHAYTOR, <i>Dublin.</i>	16	14	3mo. 1842
Son of Joshua and Mary Chaytor.			

LUCY CHOAT, <i>Ipswich.</i>	39	10	1mo.	1842
CHARLOTTE CHRISTY, <i>Broomfield, Essex.</i> Daughter of James Christy.	20	28	10mo.	1841
ANN CLARE, <i>Manchester.</i>	54	12	8mo.	1842
HENRY HAWLEY CLARK, <i>Doncaster.</i>	31	30	3mo.	1842
MARGARET HARVEY CLIB- BORN, <i>Clonmel.</i>	15m.	19	8mo.	1842
THOMAS COAR, <i>Tottenham.</i>	94	13	10mo.	1841
JOHN COLEBY, <i>Islington.</i>	43	7	7mo.	1842
THOMAS COLLINSON, <i>Newton Heath, near Manchester.</i> Son of J. and E. Collinson.	5m.	1	10mo.	1841
JOSEPH COLLUM, <i>near Tavistock.</i>	43	23	9mo.	1841
ISAAC CREWDSON, <i>Manchester.</i> Son of Joseph and Rachel Crewdson.	20	28	1mo.	1842
JANE CRUICKSHANK, <i>Aber- deen.</i> Widow of John Cruick- shank. An Elder.	72	7	7mo.	1842
ALEXANDER CRUICKSHANK, <i>Edinburgh.</i> He was born at Old Meldrum, Aberdeenshire,	84	3	2mo.	1842

in 1757; removed thence to Edinburgh, 1787; and in the same year, was united in marriage to Mary Christy, who died in 1803, after a long and painful illness, borne with true Christian resignation. In 1805, he married Ann Christy, cousin of his former wife, who died in 1836, and of whom there is a short account in the Annual Monitor for 1838. From about three years after her decease, his health gradually declined till the close of his life. He had been upwards of 54 years in the station of an Elder.

This beloved friend, the few chief particulars of whose simple, but honourable life, are here recorded, was justly revered throughout the Society, as one of its most consistent, exemplary, and useful members.

Though not endowed with any very large measure of intellectual power, yet the one or the two talents, which his Great Master had entrusted to him, he strove with zeal and diligence to improve. It was, indeed, striking to observe, how the deficiencies of his naturally humble capacity and imperfect education were, in all that is most important, gradually supplied, as he advanced in his religious course, by the higher illumination of that wisdom

which is from above. Under this holy influence, the mild lustre of his character, as it became matured in piety towards God, shone more and more before men ; producing, in a very marked degree, the fruit of deep humility, and good-will towards man, which became the animating principle of a most active and comprehensive beneficence.

In his relation towards his Creator and his fellow-creatures, a strong inward earnestness and fervour of spirit was finely blended with the exterior quietude, reserve, and lowliness of his demeanour, and this pervaded even his minor duties. Thus, whilst he did with all his might, whatsoever his hand found to do, he, at the same time, was studious to be quiet, and to mind his own business. During even the busiest periods of his active life, he was careful to secure from the claims of business, at least one interval of close religious retirement, in the morning and in the evening of each day. On these and other occasions, the exercise of his spirit for the welfare of his family, his friends, and for the religious Society of which he was a member, and to whose principles he was deeply attached, was habitual and fervent.

He was truly "given to hospitality." For many years, he kept almost an open house for the accommodation of Friends; especially for those in the station of ministers. To the latter, his warm hospitality, and his Christian sympathy and encouragement, were always given; and so long as his bodily strength permitted, he was ever willing to leave behind the cares of his business and ordinary engagements, whilst he accompanied them as companion and guide, often on distant and toilsome journeys.

But though peculiarly attached to those who were of the same household of faith with himself, there was no sectarianism in his benevolence. The circle which it embraced, was wide indeed, from the many objects of his private charity, to the great concerns of public philanthropy. Rarely did the distress, even of the unworthy, appeal to him in vain: and, in several instances which could be mentioned, it almost seemed, as if the very evil which had been practised against himself, was the circumstance that called forth the gentle offices of kindness in this Christian man, whom religion had taught to pity the suffering, and forgive the wrong. Nor was this the only mode in which his benevo-

lence shewed itself as a self-denying virtue. With a disposition naturally diffident, and, perhaps, unduly fearful of giving offence to the feelings of others, he was yet open and bold in the reproof of sin. On occasions, when the great principles of morality and religion were concerned, his native timidity appeared at once to desert him; and whether in public places, or in private conference with the offender, he was wont to bear his meek, but fearless testimony, to the sacred cause of right and truth.

Of the many important philanthropic undertakings which he zealously supported, it would be unjust to his memory, to omit all mention of his public and private exertions, in striving to reclaim his countrymen from the practices of intemperance. He was almost the first individual in Scotland, to labour in this great work. He continued to promote it by every means in his power, and maintained to the last, the same deep interest in its progress.

The end of this long and useful life, was eminently calm and peaceful. Submitting to his growing infirmities with cheerful resignation. He was never heard to complain of his sufferings; and

seldom answered the affectionate enquiries of his friends, without remarking, How much he had to be thankful for. The depression of mind, which under deep religious exercise on his own account, and on that of others, had so often bowed down his spirit in his days of health, appeared to give place, in this final period of his life, to a tranquil and full assurance of faith, and to an humble and animating hope, that when the period of his dismissal should come, an entrance would be abundantly ministered into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

The nature of the complaint which at last occasioned his death, was such as greatly overclouded his faculties, and enfeebled his powers of expression: but, from the few words he occasionally let fall, it was consoling to see, that his mind was stayed on God, and preserved in an eminent degree, free from care and anxiety of any kind. One afternoon, however, when his mind appeared unusually clear, he addressed his family at considerable length; in an impressive manner imparting much instructive advice, particularly with regard to reading the Bible; and to the attainment, during the period of health, of a right state of

preparation, for such a time as he had arrived at. He asked his children to pray for him ; observing that he had not, in all things, been so good an example to them as he might have been ; but that nothing had been nearer to his heart, than their best welfare ; and that the Lord knew the anxiety he had felt on their account. He alluded to his many sins of omission and commission, and then to the preciousness of the Redeemer ; praying that his mind might be stayed on Him, and testifying repeatedly to the gracious goodness of his heavenly Father.

At intervals, during the remainder of his illness, he repeated similar remarks and exhortations ; and appeared to be much engaged in prayer, though his words, for the most part, were but indistinctly heard.

On the seventh day of the complaint, his weakness and difficulty of breathing rapidly increased towards evening ; when, without apparent suffering, his spirit quietly departed, to rest for ever, as we reverently trust, in the paradise of God.

HANNAH DALE, *Knapton*, 74 3 5mo. 1842  
*Yorks.* Wife of Christopher Dale.

RICHARD DAVIES, *Toxteth* 42 7 9mo. 1842  
*Park, near Liverpool.*

This friend was drowned whilst bathing in the river Mercy.

RICHARD DAVIS, *Waterford*. 86 21 3mo. 1842

ELIZABETH DAVIS, *Clonmel*. 28 16 6mo. 1842

MARGARET DAVISON, *Holme*, 80 11 4mo. 1842  
*near Burton, Westmoreland.*

Wife of William Davison.

JOHN DEARMAN, *Champion* 3 2mo. 1842  
*Hill, Surrey.*

ELIHU DICKENSON DEAR- 41 1 10mo. 1841  
MAN, *Manchester.*

THOMAS DICKENSON, *Alonby*, 75 7 3mo. 1842  
*Cumberland.*

MARY DIX, *Tivetshall*, 76 24 3mo. 1842  
*Norfolk.* Wife of George  
Dix.

ROBERTA HENRIETTA DIX, 2 17 1mo. 1842  
*Sturston, Norfolk.* Daughter  
of Robert and Maria Dix.

HANNAH DIXON, 68 30 1mo. 1842  
*Stockton, Durham.*

GEORGE DIXON, 83 11 2mo. 1842  
*Stockton, Durham.*

HENRY DRAKEFORD, 16m. 22 10mo. 1841  
*Birmingham.* Son of J. and R. Drakeford.

DEBORAH DRUIT, *Bristol.* 68 10 12mo. 1841

Widow of Joseph Druit.

NEHEMIAH DUCK, *Ridgeway* 60 14 3mo. 1842

*House near Bristol.*

During the last 30 years of his life, he had practiced as a surgeon in the city of Bristol. His father dying when in the meridian of life, this his eldest son was early introduced into the world; and before the age of 21, went to London to pursue his medical studies.

Although much exposed in a large city abounding with every description of vice, it is believed, that he was, in a remarkable degree, preserved from its corrupting influence; — the eye of his heavenly Father watching over him for good.

He took a lively interest in the welfare of the Society, of which he was a member, not only by birthright, but from a conviction of the scriptural ground of its doctrines. And from early life, he manifested a great repugnance to all profession of religion, which is not founded upon a real experience of its power: and during his declining years, he gave evidence of an increasing desire to know a perfect reconciliation with the Father through the mediation of his Son.

His disease being an affection of the heart, he suffered much from difficulty of breathing ; so that during the eight weeks in which he was confined to his bed, he was almost wholly unable to lie down. In the early part of this period, he was generally silent as to the state of his mental feelings.

On the 18th of 2nd month, seeing his children in tears, he kissed them very affectionately, and said, " You must not weep for me, my dears ; you must rejoice. God will be a Father to you. He is the Father of the fatherless. He has been such to me ; and I was left fatherless in very early life. He has cared for me ; but I have been a rebellious child, and now he is bringing me back to himself. I hope you will be less rebellious ; and that he will bring you back with less judgment mingled with his mercy.

On the 23rd, after offering prayer, he said, " Now I think I can sing a new song. It is all peace and quietness within, as though the work was done. "

Notwithstanding the large measure of peace and hope which he experienced at this time, in the prospect of death, he was afterwards permitted to pass through much spiritual conflict. At such

times, the 14th chapter of John was a very favourite one with him ; and his petitions were raised, that the Comforter might be sent,—that faith and patience might be granted,—and that he might not be led into temptation, but delivered from evil.

When a medical friend expressed pleasure at observing his great calmness in the prospect of death, he replied, that this proceeded solely from the hope of a blissful immortality.

The infinite love of the Saviour, and the remission of sins, through Him, was his favourite theme. To the example of the Redeemer's patience, he also often alluded, if any expression escaped him, which he thought might be construed into impatience or quickness of temper : and when discouraged, he would revert to the expression of our Lord, when in agony he cried, " My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me ! " And he was enabled to testify, that " whom the Lord loveth, he chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom he receiveth : " and that this affliction was for the purifying of his faith ; a purifying much more precious than of gold that perisheth.

3rd mo. 5th. After a night of much bodily and mental suffering, he remarked to his wife, "The reply to all my petitions this night has been, 'My grace is sufficient for thee.'"

As the close of life drew near, he uttered few sentences which did not contain some allusion to portions of the sacred volume; but that which seemed especially present to his mind, was the precious word of promise: "I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee."

In the night of the 13th, he prayed: "O Lord! do thou have mercy on my soul; and be very near it in the hour of departure. 'Now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace.' Lord Jesus receive my spirit in thy own time."

Being very faint, he called his wife, and said, "My dear, I shall sink; I shall sink from this world; but full of hope of a glorious immortality."

His petition for a peaceful departure, was mercifully granted. On the 14th, his spirit was released from its earthly tabernacle, to dwell, as we reverently believe, with everlasting joy, in the presence of his God and Saviour.

MARIA EDMUNDSON, *Leeds*. 12ds. 30, 1mo. 1842

Daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Edmundson.

JOHN ENOCK, *Sibford, Oxon.* 74 1 12mo. 1841

This friend was for many years in the station of an Elder. He went to Banbury in apparent health, to attend a small meeting of Ministers and Elders, on the evening previous to his decease; and on the following morning, was found a corpse by the friends at whose house he had been accustomed, on similar occasions, to lodge.

ANN ELLERBY, *Seamer, near* 54 22 9mo. 1842  
*Scarboro'*. Widow of Thomas Ellerby.

SARAH EUSTACE, *Cork.* 74 11 4mo. 1841  
Widow of Richard Eustace.

MARY ROBINSON EVANS, 5 18 2mo. 1842  
*Mountmelick.*

BANKS FARRAND, *Dorking.* 82 11 4mo. 1842

PRISCILLA FARRAND, 19 9 6mo. 1842  
*Croydon, Surrey.* Daughter of John and Mary Farrand.

JOSEPH FAYLE, *Moate,* 4 6mo. 1842  
*Ireland.* Son of Robert Thacker and Dinah Fayle. The death of this child took place by the accidental falling of a gate.

JANE FELL, *Uxbridge.* 44 25 5mo. 1842  
Wife of John Fell.

JOHN FEAR, <i>Sidcot.</i>	68	29	11mo.	1841
MARIA FISHER, <i>Youghal,</i> Widow of Joseph I. Fisher.	50	31	1mo.	1841
MARY FISHER, <i>Youghal.</i> Widow of John Fisher.	83	11	4mo.	1841
THOMAS FORD, <i>Worcester.</i>	37	6	12mo.	1841
ELIZABETH FORSTER, <i>Tottenham.</i>	96	14	7mo.	1841
ANN FORSTER, <i>Great Bolton,</i> <i>Lancashire.</i>	38	11	11mo.	1841
CHARLOTTE FOTHERGILL, <i>York.</i>	24	9	12mo.	1841
EDMUND FOTHERGILL, <i>Rochdale.</i>	77	4	4mo.	1842
EDWARD FOTHERGILL, <i>Darlington.</i>	24	24	1mo.	1842
REBECCA FOWLER, <i>Melksham.</i> Wife of John Fowler. A Minister.	43	12	8mo.	1842
JANE FRASER, <i>Edinburgh.</i>	42	13	12mo.	1841
ELIZABETH GALLILEE, <i>Whitby.</i> Widow of Thomas Gallilee.	65	9	3mo.	1842
SARAH GATCHELL, <i>Waterford.</i> Widow of Jonathan Gatchell.	60	8	12mo.	1841

MARY GIBBONS, <i>Coventry.</i>	73	2	11mo.	1841
JOHN GILBY, <i>Raunds, Northamptonshire.</i>	81	11	12mo.	1841
ELLEN GLEAVE, <i>Over Whitley, Cheshire.</i>	86	3	12mo.	1841
MARY GOFF, <i>Nor Ville, Queen's County.</i>	90	1	6mo.	1842
WILLIAM GOING, <i>Cahir, Ireland.</i>	16	16	2mo.	1842
HANNAH GRAY, <i>Glasgow.</i> Wife of William Gray.	26	18	3mo.	1842
FRANCIS GRAY, <i>Sunderland.</i> at Seamer, near Scarboro.' An Elder.	55	9	9mo.	1842
WILLIAM GREEN, <i>High Wycombe.</i>	58	9	7mo.	1842
ISABELLA GREENWOOD, <i>Birks, near Sedbergh.</i>	84	24	12mo.	1841
MARY GREENWOOD, <i>Springfield, Essex.</i>	96	8	11mo.	1841

This, our dear aged friend, was the daughter of William and Mary Wright, of Royston, in Hertfordshire, and was born the 27th of 3rd month, 1746. She afterwards removed to Ampt-hill. But little is known of her early life until her

marriage with Robert Greenwood, of Chelmsford, in 1769, when she became a member of that Monthly Meeting.

Notwithstanding for some years her path was marked by trials and discouragements, yet she was enabled to persevere in the discharge of her Christian duties.

She was appointed to the station of elder, but believing it required of her to appear in testimony in our meetings for worship, she was acknowledged a minister in the 68th year of her age. Although her religious services were chiefly confined within her own Quarterly Meeting, yet she visited with certificate the Meetings of Bedford and Herts.

Her solicitude was great for the best interests of her children, which was evinced by *example* and *precept*. She was a tender, sympathising friend and neighbour, often visiting those in affliction, and was enabled to extend religious counsel to many. Being an instructive example of simplicity and moderation in her manner of living, she was able to bestow more largely to add to the comforts of others; and as her years increased, her benevolence became more conspicuous, so that her talent was not buried. "She was ready to

distribute, willing to communicate." She was favoured to retain her faculties, and her diligence in the attendance of meetings continued to a very advanced period of her long life; and when confined through increased feebleness, her friends can recur to many seasons in which she testified, with much liveliness of spirit, her concern for the prosperity of the truth.

To a friend who called upon her, she said, "I believe all things will work together for good to those who love and fear the Lord. I often feel much poverty; yet there are times when the love of God covers my soul,—that love which embraces all mankind the world over."

The last illness of our dear friend, which was brought on by a fall while taking exercise in her own house, was of about ten days' continuance, and attended with much suffering. Only a few of her expressions could be clearly understood; but a short time before her departure, she was heard to say; "I have a hope that I shall soon be in heaven;" adding, with a melodious voice; "My Redeemer, my Saviour, my joy!"

MARY GREEVES, *Cork*, 45 15 8mo. 1841

JAMES GRIMES, *Wallingford*. 2 22 2mo. 1842

Son of William and Rebecca Grimes.

PRISCILLA GRIMES, *North* 4 6 7mo. 1842  
*Crawley*. Daughter of Thomas and Phebe Grimes.

ELIZABETH GRIMSHAW, 75 15 8mo. 1842  
*Bishop Wearmouth*. Widow of John Grimshaw.

MARY GRIMSHAW, *Pontefract*. 49 31 10mo. 1841

MARTHA GRIMSHAW, *Leeds*. 37 25 6mo. 1841  
 Daughter of Samuel and Mary Grimshaw.

In her experience was practically evinced the power of Divine grace, which was, especially in the latter part of her life, suffered to operate in rectifying those inclinations in which man, in his fallen state, is prone to indulge.

By the remarks which she made, it is believed that her struggle to overcome the unwearied assaults of the enemy of souls was deep and earnest, and she was was often beset with the suggestion that she was making a greater profession than her religious attainments warranted, and that therefore the sin of hypocrisy was one of which she was guilty. This led to deep searching of heart, which produced the conviction, that however great her imperfections were, that was no reason why the standard of truth at which she

aimed, should be lowered to meet them. She acknowledged, with humble gratitude, that though nothing belonged to her but blushing and confusion of face, it was by the grace of God, that she was what she was.

She once remarked "O! if I were going to be a castaway, I think there would not be this panting, this earnest longing."

She prayed that her "transgressions might be blotted out in her Saviour's precious blood" and that she might be received into one of the "many mansions, one of the very lowest, just within the pearl gates," and added, "If I am saved, it is all mercy, yes mercy, unmerited mercy."

After a time of conflict, when the enemy of souls was permitted to assail her, she was mercifully favoured with that rejoicing, which evinced that the sting of death was taken away, and there was in her countenance and whole deportment a sweet child-like simplicity and sincerity, which manifested that her mind was stayed on him of whom it is said, "thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on thee, because he trusteth in thee."

SARAH GRUBB, *Sudbury*. 68 16 3mo. 1842

Widow of John Grubb. A Minister.

ISAAC HADWIN, *Liverpool*. 89 20 4mo. 1842

A Minister 45 years.

“ The memory of the just is blessed. ” Of this number was our valued friend ; whose memory will long be precious to survivors. Possessing humble views of himself, his conduct was such as to hold forth a bright example of Christian uprightness and faithfulness ; and exhibited, in no ordinary degree, the fruits of the Spirit.

He took an active part in promoting the abolition of the African Slave Trade ; in which cause he was an unflinching advocate, at a period when labouring to promote this object, involved both personal risk, and risk of temporal prosperity. The same benevolent feeling towards his fellow creatures, pervaded his life, and often led him to visit the abodes of sickness and suffering. In our religious meetings, he evinced a weighty exercise of spirit before the Lord. His communications in the ministry were generally short ; but he was more frequently engaged in this line of service previous to his decease. He was sound and clear in his views and judgment, and deeply interested in the right administration of our discipline.

He attended the Yearly Meeting in London with

much regularity for upwards of fifty years ; and was frequent in his visits to the small meetings in his own neighbourhood, evincing a lively concern for the spiritual welfare of their members.

His decease was sudden. He enjoyed to advanced age, almost uninterrupted good health, with a peculiar liveliness and activity both of body and mind. He was preparing to leave home, to attend the Quarterly Meeting, when he was suddenly seized with indisposition, which quickly terminated his life.

CATHERINE HAGEN, *London*. 62 31 7mo. 1842

ELIZABETH HALL, 76 7 10mo. 1842

*Berkhamstead.*

HANNAH HALL, *York*. 80 17 2mo. 1842

MARGARET HANDLEY, 19days 20 2mo. 1842

*Sedbergh.* Daughter of

Thomas and Isabella Handley.

ANN HANGOOD, 74 17 11mo. 1840

*High Wycombe.*

JOSEPH HANSON, *Bradford*. 24 3 2mo. 1842

GEORGE HARRIS, *Tottenham*. 15 30 4mo. 1841

WILLIAM HARRIS, 14 19 12mo. 1841

SAMUEL JOHN HARRIS, 6m. 25 1mo. 1842

Sons of Anthony and Sarah Harris.

ANN HARRIS, *London.*

61 23 9mo. 1842

Wife of John Harris. Died at Bryn-y-mor, near Swansea. She filled for many years the station of an Elder; and in that capacity there is reason to believe her services were acceptable to her friends.

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Her natural disposition was of a diffident, retiring cast; and the Christian graces of meekness and humility, were conspicuous traits in her character.

She was actively and usefully engaged in several benevolent associations; and in one of her last memoranda, adverting to the subject, she observed, "Much do I wish, that the dear members of our Society, who form a part of such committees, may be concerned to keep their places as consistent members. It would make the way so much easier to our dear young friends who are willing to join."

It had been her practice for many years, to devote a portion of the evening to private retirement from the family circle, in order to seek after communion with the Source of all Good.

During a protracted illness, she was very solicitous that patience and resignation might be granted

to its close ; and this was, in a remarkable degree, her favoured experience.

To a friend, who was with her on one occasion, she said ; “ Dost thou think I should be permitted to feel so tranquil so near the close, if I was not accepted ? ” and on receiving a reply in the negative, she added ; “ And yet I feel so totally unworthy. ”

The day previous to her dissolution, and the only one in which she was confined to her bed, she said ; “ I have been thinking several times this morning of what some one says ; ‘ Jesus can make a dying bed as soft as downy pillows are. ’ And it is all as easy as need be. ”

Her close was not only peaceful, but remarkably easy, passing gently away, as into a sweet sleep, with a countenance strikingly expressive of Divine consolation and heavenly joy.

THOMAS HARKER, *Harbour-* 70 10 12mo. 1841  
*gile, Dent, Yorkshire.*

WILLIAM HARRISON, 29 5 2mo. 1842  
*Liverpool.*

SARAH HARRISON, 25 2 4mo. 1842  
*Birkenhead, near Liverpool.*  
Wife of Smith Harrison.

ELIZABETH HART, <i>Norwich.</i>	77	1	6mo.	1842
MARGARET HARTAS,	64	14	7mo.	1842
<i>Rosedale, near Kirby-Moor-</i> <i>side.</i> Wife of Robert Hartas.				
HANNAH HARVEY, <i>Cork.</i>	41	19	3mo.	1841
Wife of Joseph Harvey.				
WILLIAM HARVEY,	73	8	10mo.	1842
<i>Kingston, Surrey.</i>				
ELIZABETH HATTON, <i>Cork.</i>	53	1	8mo.	1841
Wife of John Hatton.				
JOSEPH PIKE HAUGHTON,	30	19	1mo.	1841
<i>Cork.</i>				
ROBERT HAWORTH,	5	16	9mo.	1841
<i>Rochdale.</i> Son of George and Ann Haworth.				
THOMAS HEATH, <i>Andover.</i>	61	17	7mo.	1842
JAMES DICKER HOBBS,	3	23	1mo.	1842
<i>Reading.</i> Son of Henry and Hannah Hobbs.				
MARY HODGSON, <i>Stockton</i>	63	25	8mo.	1842
<i>Heath, near Manchester.</i> Wife of Isaac Hodgson.				
GEORGE HODGSON, <i>Hulme,</i>	27	2	9mo.	1842
<i>near Manchester.</i>				
ROBERT HOLBORN, <i>Sheffield.</i>	87	15	7mo.	1842

SARAH HOLBORN, <i>Sheffield.</i>	10	7mo.	1841
Wife of Robert Holborn.			
SAMUEL HOLDSWORTH,	65	9	8mo. 1842
<i>Wakefield.</i>			
BETTY HOLME, <i>Rochdale.</i>	61	11	8mo. 1842
JOHN HOLMES, <i>Bradford.</i>	37	24	5mo. 1842
ROBERT HOLMES,	74	29	8mo. 1842
<i>Tivitshall, Norfolk.</i>			
REBECCA HOPKINS, <i>Malton.</i>	78	2	4mo. 1842
Wife of Thomas Hopkins.			
MARY HORNE, <i>Basingstoke.</i>	31	30.	4mo. 1842
ROBERT HORSNAILL, <i>Strood.</i>	74	11	10mo. 1841
JOHN HOULDING, <i>Doddington</i>	41	5	2mo. 1842
<i>near Whitchurch.</i>			
THOMAS HOW, <i>Woodbridge.</i>	71	2	1mo. 1842
RACHEL HOWSON, <i>Malton.</i>	74	21	5mo. 1842
THOMAS HUGHES, <i>Clonmel.</i>	69	1	2mo. 1842
SAMUEL HAWOOD HUGHES,	2	12	12mo. 1841
<i>Stourbridge.</i> Son of Samuel			
and Helen Hughes.			
ANNA HULL, jun., <i>Uxbridge.</i>	59	18	5mo. 1842
JOHN HUSTLER, <i>Bradford,</i>	73	18	1mo. 1842
An Elder.			
JANE HUTCHINSON, <i>Wakefield.</i>	30	5	6mo. 1842
Wife of Samuel Hutchinson.			

ARCHIBALD IRWIN, *Ann's Hill*, 20 1mo. 1842  
near *Carlisle*.

WILLIAM JACOB, *Clonmel*. 5 9 1mo. 1842

JANE JOHNSON, *Hull*. 72 22 6mo. 1842

Widow.

GEORGE JONES, *Stockport*. 76 30 12mo. 1841

He was born at Horsehay in the county of Salop, on the 11th day of the 6th month, 1765. His parents, William and Elizabeth Jones, were members of our religious society, in which profession he was brought up.

His mother, a pious woman, died when he was about seven years old, which was a great loss : for she had manifested much solicitude to impress him with the Divine fear. She was in the practice of rehearsing to him the marvellous dealings of the Lord with his people, especially with Friends when they were first gathered ; thus endeavouring to prepare his youthful mind to receive the visitations of heavenly love, and encouraging him to yield to the influence of Divine grace. The religious parental care thus exercised towards him in his childhood, he, in after life, esteemed to have been a very great blessing.

When twelve years old, he was bound appren-

tice. His master, Joseph Heath, who resided in Coventry, had joined our Society, by conviction, and was of exemplary conduct: he had a very acceptable gift in the ministry, in the exercise whereof he was frequently engaged to travel to distant places; thus unavoidably leaving those in his employment more exposed. When at home, he took especial care to encourage them in the right way, and to guard them against danger, both by example and precept, and by requiring the frequent family reading of the Holy Scriptures, and the writings of our early friends. This wholesome tuition tended to cherish and strengthen the good desires often felt by our beloved friend; and by submitting to the power of Divine grace, inwardly revealed, he was enabled to resist allurements and temptations to vice incidental to youth.

When about fourteen years of age, being powerfully visited by, and yielding to, the Divine influence, his mind was filled with the love of God; and he had to believe, that he should be required to declare to others the goodness of the Lord, and call upon them to serve Him; but so great was the fear that possessed his mind, lest he should be mistaken, and attempt to speak in his own will,

that he was frequently drawn into deep inward silence, and was led anxiously to desire, that if his impressions were right, as to the apprehended Divine requirement, he might be informed through the medium of a minister at the close of a meeting that had been held in silence. Soon after this, at the close of a week-day meeting, a much-approved minister and member of the same meeting, plainly declared, that there were those present, in whom the Divine power was manifest, who would have to bear a public testimony to the Truth in that meeting. On this occasion, our friend was so overcome by the Lord's power, that he could not avoid trembling to a degree that drew many eyes upon him; and in noting the circumstance, he says; "Oh! the Divine love and awful fear with which my mind was filled. My desire was now fully answered; I had no doubt left as to what the Lord required of me."

About the fifteenth year of his age, his obedience was put to the test by, to use his own expressions, "an evidence as clear as noonday, what I should have said, yet I gave way to reasoning and improper fear, and did not obey the Divine requiring." For this disobedience, he was much deserted,

and the enemy was suffered to buffet him, so that he was for some years in sore affliction, to such a degree, that he says ; “ I apprehended my destruction was nigh at hand, and the horror I had to pass through was indescribable ; ” but as under a deep sense of, and contrition for, his disobedience, he endeavoured patiently to submit to the Lord’s judgments, He, in his own way and time, permitted his light again to shine upon his afflicted one, who by faithfulness to its manifestations was, in redeeming love and mercy, favoured to witness an increase, and more sensible enjoyment of the Divine presence, and being again called upon to speak in a meeting for worship, he did not hesitate, but obeyed the impression, which brought him the reward of peace : this was about the age of eighteen.

Speaking of this interesting period, he says : “ Having thus been as in the depths of the sea, in great distress and anguish, with the weeds wrapped about my head, and shut out from the Divine presence for a very long season, as a chastisement for my disobedience, a short time before the decease of my valued master, I began to experience a renewed evidence of Divine favour ; he said but little

to me respecting my situation, and knew but little from any outward information ; yet I have cause to believe, from his conversation and feeling manner towards me, that he was secretly engaged in a desire that I might be preserved and sustained in this time of deep trial. He encouraged me to attend our Monthly and Quarterly Meetings, which I considered a great favour, and profitable to me. The conduct and conversation of my dear master was instructive and encouraging to me, in my deeply tribulated path. He would, notwithstanding my youth, when he felt *himself* in a tried situation, say, “ Come, let us sit a little quietly, and try to feel what is the Divine will. ”

Our dear friend attended the Yearly Meeting the first time in 1786, being his twenty-first year, performing the journey on foot : he returned with a valuable member of Stockport Meeting, by whose recommendation he commenced business in Stockport in the same year.

He began with a small borrowed capital of thirty pounds ; and was so fearful of not being able to pay his debts, and of thereby bringing reproach on the cause of Truth, which was very dear to him, that he kept a daily account of his income and

expenditure ; but whilst his business was so small, that he and a woman servant, a member of the Society, were the only attendants in the shop, he believed it right not to allow his business to interfere with the attendance of week-day meetings ; and to set them both at liberty, he closed his shop during meeting-time, and this when trade was depressed. He continued this practice in after life, when he had several young men employed in his business, for whose religious welfare he evinced a paramount solicitude. One who was his apprentice, when treating of his fatherly care over his young men, writes : “ He was watchful over us for good, even as one who must give an account in these matters ; anxious to guard us from harm, careful to discourage all appearance of evil, and equally ready to encourage appearances of good. He was always in the habit of closing his shop-door during the week-day meeting, so that we might all attend, and encouraged us to get out to Monthly Meetings as far as circumstances would admit. These are subjects worthy the attention of survivors ; and, individually, I wish to record my gratitude, that, in the ordering of Providence, my youthful days were spent under his care.”

After his business became larger and more profitable, it was his especial care to seek, first, the kingdom of God and his righteousness; and when he was favoured to experience the promise fulfilled, in the addition thereto of all things needful, he was contented with a moderate competence, and set his brethren a good example, by giving up business to those who had occasion for it, instead of keeping it for the accumulation of riches. With this competence, he was liberal in relieving the necessities of the indigent, and in promoting the cause of truth.

He was acknowledged a minister by Morley Monthly Meeting, in 7th mo., 1801. His travels in the ministry were considerable in Ireland, Scotland, and England; and from 1826 to 30, in company with his wife, he paid an extensive religious visit to Friends in parts of North America.

These, with many other religious engagements and labours of love, among friends and others in his own and neighbouring counties, with the regular attendance of his own meetings, when in health, and at home, and his almost constant attendance of the Yearly Meeting, occupied a great portion of his time.

In the beginning of 1839, in his seventy-fourth year, our dear friend had a long and serious illness; he was reduced so low, that several friends of Stockport, and of a neighbouring meeting, came to take, as they thought, a final leave of him.

During this illness, he desired an intimate acquaintance to write as follows:—"See how the wise puzzle themselves about the unsearchable mystery, scarcely knowing what conclusion to come to; (instead of being established in Christ the true Rock, which they so much profess in words, and of becoming learned in his school;) a situation referred to by Peter, when he said, The unstable and unlearned wrest the Scriptures to their own destruction. How are they to be prepared even for paradise, if they receive not Christ, and are not taught of Him, not yielding to his regenerating and purifying power, so that they might be taught of Him, and enabled through his strengthening them, to do the Divine will. In whatever other way we seek to know the way to the kingdom, it will be in vain, for He it is who is declared to be our Saviour and our Lord; whom if we do not know, whilst here, to save us from our sins, as He has declared, 'Where I go, thither

ye cannot come.' What a lamentable state of mind to be in, is that of depending upon this man's wisdom, or the other man's wisdom ; saying, Lo, here is Christ, or, Lo, He is there ; whilst it is recorded in the Scriptures, that the Kingdom of Christ is within, and it belongs to Him to rule and reign there, who is called Wonderful, Counsellor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace, of whose kingdom and government there shall never be an end. "

From this illness, during which he was deeply exercised on account of the state of the Society, to the surprise of most who had seen him, he gradually recovered. And in the following year, 1840, he attended the Yearly Meeting for the last time.

In 1841, his strength declined more perceptibly ; he would frequently be recounting the goodness and mercy of the hand that had led him, and fed him, kept and sustained him, from childhood through a long series of years, and provided for him in many ways, far beyond his expectation or desert.

On first-day, the 19th of 12th month, 1841, our dear friend attended both the forenoon and after-

noon meetings for worship, and the preparative meeting at Stockport. In the night, he was feverish and restless; this was increasingly the case at times in the succeeding stages of his illness. On some of these occasions, he was much tried, complaining that he was not able to stay his mind as he desired; but at intervals he was relieved and sweetly composed. In the course of his illness, when feeling low and depressed in spirit, he said, "I have nothing of my own—no righteousness of my own to depend upon or to trust in; but there is a blessing for the poor in spirit." And at one time, under a feeling of great restlessness and suffering, he said, "What a favour it would be, if I might go to my mansion in heaven!"

After first-day, the 26th, his strength sunk rapidly; but in allusion to his own state and feeling, he, with great sweetness and heavenly composure, said, "Enter into life, to live with them that live for ever."

On 4th day, the 29th, a particular friend came to see him, and taking a seat near his bed, his wife and another female member of his family being also present, he requested there might be quietness; and after a short pause he said, "It is very

pleasant to have the company of those with whom we have travailed in the cause of truth. Oh that none may be pushed back from that to which they have attained ! We are but poor creatures at the best, and all we have is of the Lord's mercy."

Fourth-day night was a very suffering one.

On fifth-day morning, he appeared somewhat easier, and several times attempted to repeat the passage of Scripture, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest;" repeating, "Come unto me, ye shall find rest." And awhile after, he said, "They that seek the Lord will be accepted."

During the last few hours of his life he maintained a solemn silence; but (relieved in a good degree from the rigour of fever) lay perfectly tranquil, collected, and sensible, and from the precious evidence to those around him of overshadowing good, and the heavenly serenity of his countenance, he appeared as one who, having finished his work, was only awaiting the mandate to depart: and about four o'clock in the afternoon of the 30th of the 12th month, 1841, this dedicated servant of the Lord passed away from his labours, as one falling sweetly asleep; and we doubt not has

realized his blissful anticipation—that he is gone to his mansion in heaven.

LUCY KNIGHT, *Beckingham*, 53 26 1mo. 1842  
*Essex*. Wife of Thomas  
 Knight.

JOSEPH KNIGHT, *Chesham*. 68 29 8mo. 1842

MARY LABREY, *Southport*. 62 7 9mo. 1842  
 Wife of Richard Labrey.

SARAH LABREY, *Broughton*, 4 10 5mo. 1842  
*near Manchester*. Daughter  
 of Jonathan and Martha Labrey.

ANN LATCHMORE, *Peckham*, 74 28 5mo. 1842  
 Widow of Thomas Latchmore.

THOMAS LATCHMORE, 1 18 9mo. 1842  
*Leicester*. Son of William  
 and Mary Latchmore.

JOSEPH LAY, *Dudley*. 66 27 1mo. 1842

RICHARD LAYCOCK, 62 26 6mo. 1842  
*Woodside, Cheshire*.

WILLIAM LEATHAM, 59 19 10mo. 1842  
*Wakefield*. At Leamington,  
 Warwickshire.

MARGARET ELIZABETH 8mos. 20 9mo. 1842  
 LEATHAM, *Wakefield*. At Upton. Daughter  
 of William Henry and Priscilla Leatham.

WILLIAM LECKY, <i>Passage, near Cork.</i>	69	2	1mo. 1841
PRISCILLA LUNT, <i>Weaverham, Cheshire.</i>	29	29	7mo. 1842
ALICE LEWIS, <i>Preston.</i> Wife of Francis D. Lewis.	62	16	12mo. 1841
ELIZABETH LUCAS, <i>Hertford.</i>	58	24	3mo. 1842
JAMES LUCAS, <i>Hertford.</i>	75	29	9mo. 1842
ELIZABETH MARSHALL, <i>Selby.</i> Wife of Thomas Marshall.	56	20	6mo. 1842
MARGARET MARSHALL, <i>Handsworth Woodhouse.</i> Widow.	84	15	5mo. 1841
LIZ JANE MARRIAGE, <i>Chelmsford.</i> Daughter of James Marriage, jun.	7	5	11mo. 1841
ANN MARRIAGE, <i>Colchester.</i> Daughter of Edward and Lucy Marriage.	2wks. 18	8mo. 1841	
WILSON MARRIOTT, <i>Kendal.</i>	46	5	9mo. 1842
WILLIAM MARTIN, <i>Croydon School.</i>	4	3mo. 1842	
SARAH MATTON, <i>Birkenhead, near Liverpool.</i> Widow of Joseph Matton.	52	17	4mo. 1842

SARAH MAW, *Ardwick*, 19mos. 1 6mo. 1842  
near *Manchester*. Daughter

of F. and Sarah A. Maw.

SARAH MAXWELL, *Glasgow*. 46 31 5mo. 1842

Wife of John Maxwell.

MARY MAY, *Wallingford*, 77 10 7mo. 1842

*Berks*. Widow.

ROGER MERRICK, *Manchester*. 75 12 8mo. 1842

MARTHA MIDDLETON, 52 18 12mo. 1842

*Leighton Buzzard*. Wife of

Samuel Middleton.

ANN MILLER, *Edinburgh*. 82 10 10mo. 1842

Widow of George Miller.

This dear friend was favoured in her advanced age to retain the full possession of her faculties; being one of those to whom the epithet, "green in old age," was very applicable.

During her last illness, her mind was supported in much calmness and peaceful serenity; she not appearing to have any anxiety about the future, or any thing of an earthly nature to disturb her thoughts; but to be fully prepared to receive the summons to quit her earthly tabernacle, and enter into the possession of "a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

She expressed that she had sought the Lord in her youth, and had found him; and that he had not forsaken her in her old age; that he had been her morning light, and was now her evening song. On its being said, that the mercy of the Lord is from everlasting to everlasting on them that fear him, she added, "and he will not suffer his faithfulness to fail." On being asked, if she knew Jesus to be unto her the Resurrection and the Life, she replied, that she did;—that he had been so to her;—that she was trusting in Him who had been her Saviour during her long pilgrimage.

Not long before her close, on receiving a little cold water to allay her thirst, being asked, whether she felt it refreshing, she replied to this effect: "I shall soon be an inhabitant of that land from whence flow the eternal springs of living water."

She peacefully expired on the evening of the 10th of 10th month, after an illness of eight days; and we reverently trust, that, through redeeming mercy, an entrance has been administered unto her, into that fulness of joy which is in the Divine presence; and that she is now a partaker of those pleasures which are at the Lord's right hand for evermore.

SARAH MILLER, *Whitehaven* 69 3 12mo. 1841

REBECCA MILNES, *Batley-* 8 2 5mo. 1842  
*Carr, near Dewsbury.* Daughter of Matthew  
and Isabella Milnes.

This dear child had been an invalid for about two years; during part of which time, her sufferings were great. Her patience under her afflictions,—her simple and child-like expression of resignation,—her sense of the need of forgiveness,—her hopes of salvation through the merits of her Saviour, and her love for him, evinced that she had experienced, thus early, the great work of regeneration to be commenced, and carried forward; and that she was, as she herself sweetly expressed, “one of the lambs of Christ’s fold.”

A few of her expressions, during her illness, seem calculated to interest those of her own tender age; and may, perhaps, tend to stimulate them, earnestly to strive for the same blessed and happy attainment.

On one occasion, she remarked; “Ah, mother, what should I do without a Saviour? He died for us that we might be saved!” When in great pain, she would frequently supplicate in a most affecting manner for strength to bear it, saying; “O! dear Lord, do give me patience;

do please Lord give me strength to bear it." At another time, she said; "I believe I shall go to heaven. I believe I am one of the dear little lambs." And when asked how she knew that she was so, she replied; "He loves those that love him; and I love him very dearly."

About two months before her death, she thus wrote to her sister, who was at Rawden School: "I have a great deal of pain; but I am very happy and comfortable. I hope thou wilt pray to God to give thee a new heart. I pray to him every night to blot out all my sins, and give me a new heart; and to give me less pain and more patience to bear it."

4th mo. 3rd. Whilst having her wounds dressed, the precious little invalid supplicated, very earnestly, for patience, saying; "O Father in heaven, be pleased to give me less pain. Have mercy upon me, O Lord." She then, with much feeling, repeated that prayer which our Lord taught his disciples, dwelling particularly on the words, "Thy will be done."

During the last week of her life, she was mostly in a state of delirium; but from the peace of mind she had previously been favoured to experience,

no doubt is entertained, that her end was peace ; and that, through redeeming love, she has been permitted to exchange the pains of mortality for eternal joys.

DEBORAH MOLINE, *Uxbridge*. 86 25 6mo. 1842  
A Minister.

HENRY MOORE, *Waterford*. 17 31 3mo. 1842  
Son of Benjamin Moore.

ELIZABETH MORLEY, 68 22 2mo. 1842  
*Ackworth*. Wife of James Morley.

HENRY MOTLEY, *Bristol*. 28 3 8mo. 1842  
Son of Thomas Motley.

SARAH MULLETT, *Poole*. 76 17 9mo. 1842  
An Elder.

RACHEL MURRAY, *Dublin*. 6 3mo. 1842  
Wife of James Murray.

NICHOLAS NAFTTEL, *Guernsey*. 80 6 6mo. 1842  
A Minister.

SARAH NICHOLSON, *Whitehaven* 51 28 12mo. 1841  
Widow of James Nicholson. A Minister.

Our dear friend was the eldest daughter of Thomas and Isabella Waite of Dublin : she was born in that city in the year 1790. The family, a few years afterwards, removed to Cumberland. In the 23rd year of her age, she first appeared as a minis-

ter ; and continued at times to speak in our religious meetings for several years. In 1817, she removed to London, and became a member of Peel Monthly Meeting, by which she was recorded a minister in 1821 ; she returned to Whitehaven in 1830, and continued a member of that meeting during the remainder of her life. About the same year she passed through much conflict in consequence of an illness of a very painful nature ; but in boundless mercy and love, the arm of Omnipotence was made bare for her support, and the language of thanksgiving and praise was hers, as from the very depths of suffering.

In the autumn of 1832, she was united in marriage to James Nicholson of Cartgate, near Whitehaven, a minister, and four years afterwards she became a widow. Although she keenly felt the afflictive bereavement, she believed it her duty to endeavour not to give way to unavailing sorrow, but rather to enter more devotedly into her master's service.

Our dear friend frequently believed it to be required of her to travel in the exercise of her gift as a minister. On one occasion, whilst so engaged, she thus expresses her feelings in a letter to a

friend: "In a review of my late labours, I have very much to be thankful for, the Lord's mercies are ever new; and he marvellously made way for me in every respect, to the unspeakable relief of my own mind." At another time, in allusion to a service entered upon under a feeling of much exercise and conflict of spirit, she writes: "I am likely to sink as in the very deeps; but He, in whom we believe, is near to strengthen for his own work, so that I have thankfully to feel again and again, that his grace is sufficient for us."

In the year 1839, she visited the Quarterly Meeting of Lancashire, and most of the families of Friends within its compass. In this arduous and weighty engagement, she was concerned faithfully and diligently to attend to the service required. Whilst thus engaged, she was taken ill, having a severe attack of a convulsive nature; but the Lord was near, and gave strength to our beloved friend to finish this labour of love to the relief and peace of her own mind. Soon after her return home, in a letter alluding to the state of her health, she remarked: "It may be a general breaking up of the mortal tenement: all I desire is, that I may be prepared, even by suffering, through the infinite

mercy of God in Christ Jesus, for final acceptance in Him, the beloved." During her illness, which was nearly of two years' continuance, her friends were much instructed in observing the patience and sweetness with which she bore her sufferings. For many months, except at very short intervals, her sight was entirely gone; this deprivation she bore with Christian resignation.

Amidst the gradual decay of body and mind, her love to her friends and her desire for their eternal welfare continued; and she often addressed those who visited her in the language of encouragement and exhortation. During the early part of her illness, she passed through much conflict, and many low seasons; but these were permitted to pass away; and in the stillness of night, she was often heard uttering, in feeble accents, some consolatory passage of Scripture, or in short and simple sentences, the language of prayer and praise. For many months previous to her decease, she was entirely confined to bed. The last afternoon, having some difficulty in breathing, or other trying feeling, she said to a friend: "Oh, this is a baptism!" On being reminded of the words of our dear Redeemer, "I have a baptism to be baptized

with, and how am I straitened until it be accomplished!" and that her final change might be very near, she declared, in broken accents, the love and mercy of her God and Saviour, who, she added, "has through all been very near. If I be permitted soon to enter the kingdom, what a glorious exchange!" Shortly after, her suffering and tried spirit was, in infinite love and mercy, released.

ANN NICKALLS, *Peckham*. 74 24 6mo. 1842

ELIZABETH NOCK, *Dudley*. 74 5 6mo. 1842

A Minister.

MARY O'BRIEN, *Carlow*. 36 31 3mo. 1842

Wife of William O'Brien.

MARY OLIVER, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*. 78 24 1mo. 1842

Wife of Daniel Oliver.

An Elder.

JANE OXLEY, 80 20 1mo. 1842

*Upper Clapton, near London.*

WILLIAM PARKER, 83 2 3mo. 1842

*Bridgewater.*

CHARLES PARRY, *Rochdale*, 10 12 5mo. 1842

Son of Charles and Sarah Parry.

This dear child was early instructed in the school of Christ; and by yielding obedience to the manifestations of Divine grace, was, we doubt not, pre-

pared for a mansion in heaven ; verifying in his experience, the Scripture promise ; “ They that seek me early shall find me. ”

He evinced much tenderness of conscience ; feeling sorrow for his sins, and desiring forgiveness, when he had done any wrong thing, not only of his earthly parents, but of his heavenly Father also.

He was fond of reading the Bible, and other religious books ; and often made very pertinent observations upon them.

During his illness, he frequently requested, that his mother would pray for him ; and, on one occasion, when he was reminded, that he must endeavour to pray for himself, he replied ; “ Yes, I do pray for myself every night, and many times in the night. Last night I prayed my heavenly Father, that a crown of glory might be prepared for me ; and that I might sit on the right hand of God. ” At another time he petitioned, that the Lord would release him, if it were consistent with his will.

Throughout his sufferings, he desired to be preserved in patience ; and expressed his belief, that when released from the pains of mortality, “ heaven would be his home. ”

CHARLES PATCHING, 24 1 5mo. 1842  
*Brighton.*

ELIZA PAYNE, *Brampton.* 22 30 8mo. 1841  
 Daughter of Thomas Payne.

THOMAS PAYNE, *Brampton.* 52 25 1mo. 1842

THOMAS PEARSON, 2 8 5mo. 1842  
*Darlington.* Son of George  
 and Mary Pearson.

THOMAS PEARSON, 87 16 7mo. 1842  
*Burgh near Carlisle.*

SARAH PEARSON, 11wks. 16 10mo. 1841  
*Bradford.* Daughter of  
 Henry and Sarah Pearson.

GEORGE PEET, *Youghal,* 84 17 1mo. 1842

During a long life, he maintained a character for integrity and uprightness, which caused him to be much respected; and the innocence and simplicity of his life was such as adorned the gospel of our Lord and Saviour.

He was a diligent attender of our meetings for worship and discipline; and did not decline in this duty even in old age; and his solid demeanour therein evinced, that he was concerned to draw nigh unto God.

He was desirous of upholding our various Chris-

tian testimonies in the right spirit ; and much regretted to see his fellow-professors depart from plainness and simplicity, and follow the fashions of the world.

He had but a few days indisposition previous to his decease, and passed quietly from time to eternity ; and we humbly trust, his purified spirit has, through the mercy of God in Christ Jesus, been permitted to enter into rest.

THOMAS NICHOLSON PEILE, 16 31 10mo. 1842  
*Whitehaven.* Son of George  
 and Mary Peile.

ELIZABETH PHILLIPS, 87 29 4mo. 1842  
*Carlisle.*

ROBERT PICKERING, *Malton.* 87 6 9mo. 1842  
 An Elder.

MARGARET PIM, *Belfast.* 22 21 10mo. 1842  
 Daughter of John and Hannah Pim.

ANTHONY PIM, 68 24 4mo. 1842  
*Mountmelick, Ireland.*

THOMAS POWER, *Clonmel.* 58 1 11mo. 1841

WILLIAM PRESTON, *York.* 62 5 2mo. 1842

BETTY PRESTON, *Brighouse.* 69 5 1mo. 1842

JANE PRIESTMAN, *Grappenhall, near Warrington.* 24 22 2mo. 1842  
 Daughter of John  
 and Margaret Priestman.

MARY PRITCHETT, *Chippenham*. 18 2mo. 1842  
ELIZABETH PRYOR, *London*. 70 12 11mo. 1841  
WILLIAM PULLEN, *London*. 74 8 5mo. 1842  
RACHEL PUMPHREY, *Ackworth* 38 20 1mo. 1842

Wife of Thomas Pumphrey; and eldest daughter of George and Eleanor Richardson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The pious care and example of her beloved parents, and the privileges she enjoyed in having received a guarded and religious education, were often recorded by her with feelings of much gratitude.

It may emphatically be said, that she feared the Lord from her youth; and from an early age, she appears to have appreciated the value of religious retirement, and the daily private reading of the Holy Scriptures. She also read extensively and greatly to her profit, in the writings of our early friends. When about sixteen or seventeen years of age, she kept for awhile a record of her experience and feelings; but she was soon afterwards best satisfied to discontinue, and to destroy it. In reference to this subject, she remarks, in a note found after her decease, explaining to her friends why they would find no written memorandums of a

religious nature: "As often as I have thought of committing my feelings to paper, it has seemed to be a forbidden thing to me; the watchword has rather been, 'Leaving the things which are behind, *press forward* towards those which are before; *looking unto Jesus*, the author and the finisher of our faith.' It has always appeared to me, to require a degree of humility, of which I have found myself to come short, to look afterwards at such memorandums, and a great degree of simplicity to write them. At the same time I would acknowledge, that [the perusal of] such memorials has often done me good; and they have been blessed to my own mind, especially in early life."

In the 7th mo., 1824, having in the course of a journey attended some favoured meetings for worship, she thus writes; "I think I never before felt so forcibly the incalculable privilege it is, to dwell amongst the 'living in Israel;' accompanied, however, with an earnest desire, that we, who are thus favoured, may not be placing too much dependence upon it; but endeavour to seek after a knowledge of the truth for ourselves; well knowing, that nothing short of that will be of any avail."

From her correspondence, the following extracts are taken:—

8th mo., 1824. "I seem indeed to have almost every comfort I could wish for. What a favour it is to be able to say so much! The language of my heart often is, 'What shall I render to the Lord for all his benefits?' O, that I could more unreservedly dedicate the few talents I possess, to the service of Him, who hath crowned me with loving-kindness and tender mercies.

7th mo., 18th, 1826. "How sweetly does it calm the mind, when looking to the future with anxiety, to reflect that all events are under the superintendence of an unerring Providence; and that, whatever will be really for our good, will not be denied. I have sometimes thought, there is no kind of discipline, to which I am more indebted than to that of disappointments; they tend to turn the mind back into its proper channel; and lead us to look for enjoyment from the inexhaustible source. What should we do, if we had the sole direction of our own affairs! I long for that habitual temper of mind, which is always on the watch, in the midst of company and active engagements, as well as when permitted to pursue the even tenor of my way."

In the 11th mo., 1826, she was married to

Thomas Pumphrey of Worcester, to whom she proved a true helpmeet both in temporal and spiritual matters, and a faithful, affectionate, sympathizing companion, being well qualified and ever ready, though with great diffidence, to enter into her husband's religious exercises.

As a parent, she was concerned above all things, to train up her children in the Divine fear, and to lead them to the knowledge of Christ their Saviour; to cherish in their minds an habitual sense of the presence of God, and of their filial relation to him; whilst her consistent and humble deportment was very instructive to them.

The pious submission with which she held these precious treasures, may be gathered from the manner in which she notices the recovery of her two eldest children from a severe attack of typhus fever. In the case of the eldest, but little expectation of recovery had been entertained.

8th mo., 1834. "It would have been a heavy trial to have given her up, my companion and only girl; yet I should much rather at this time, consign her to the silent tomb, than that she should live to dishonour her Saviour. I have often felt both now and at many other times, that I durst

only ask for lengthened days for our dear little ones, in entire submission to the design of a higher wisdom ; seeing, as we do, so many, even of the children of parents, whose first desire for them has been that they might adorn the doctrine of God their Saviour, who, as they grow up, will choose their own way, and are intent only on their own gratification. ”

She was desirous that the clothing of her children should be simple ; remarking, “ The more I consider it, the more I am convinced of the inconsistency of decking our children, in what we should consider highly improper for ourselves to wear. Is it not gratifying the same spirit of vanity in the mother, which would be fostered by its being bestowed upon herself, had not custom made an imaginary distinction ! ”

It was an important era in the life of our dear friend, when she was required to leave the domestic privacy which she loved, to occupy the situation, which for the last seven years of her life, she filled in the school at Ackworth. When the much valued friend, who for so long a period had held the office of Superintendent of that institution, resigned his appointment, her husband thought it

his duty to offer himself to fill the vacancy ; and being appointed to the post, his wife, not without much hesitation and anxiety, accepted that of general mistress of the family. This was in the year 1834.

To the timid mind of our beloved friend, the prospect was one, which involved her in much mental conflict.

3rd month, 12th, 1834, she writes ; “ If I know my own heart, it is my first, my chief desire, to be found walking acceptably before my God ; and for this I think nothing would be too hard to part with ; but so many letting, hindering things prevent me from having free access to the throne of grace ; though I well know, that strength in weakness is offered.

“ This trial has shown me a little more of the depravity of my own heart. If self and self-will were sufficiently slain, I should have been spared some of the conflicts through which I have had to pass. Sometimes I attain to a degree of resignation ; and a desire prevails that I may be made willing to be, to do, or to suffer all, and every thing that may be required at my hands by Him, who has a right to dispose of us at his pleasure, at

other times the various difficulties in our path are almost overwhelming. ”

Again in a letter to a dear friend, she says, “ Looking at my own unutterable weakness, and my many slippings and short-comings, I have been well nigh overwhelmed. At one time it did introduce us into deep distress ; and though the undertaking does not diminish in magnitude, yet I have latterly been able to look to it with more calmness : and with something of a trust, that He, who calls for the sacrifice at our hands, will either provide a ram, or give strength equal to our day. ”

On the same subject, to her dear father, she writes, “ It has been a time of much searching of heart, and still finding so much of unsubdued self, no wonder I am ready to shrink from a situation so conspicuous, lest by unwatchfulness, and my many slippings, I should bring disgrace upon that cause, which I ought more especially to adorn. I do desire not to distrust the goodness of our heavenly Father ; and if he will but be pleased to keep us near to himself, and be to us strength and qualification, I seem to regard any little sacrifice, we may be called upon to make, as of very inferior importance. ”

Thus was she enabled to trust in child-like simplicity on Him, who, she believed, had directed her steps; and having had her path made plain before her, in her removal to Ackworth, she never doubted but that she was in the post of allotted duty. And in this post, she not only had great satisfaction, but, as she frequently expressed to her friends, she derived from it no small amount of real enjoyment.

A few weeks after her arrival at Ackworth, she thus addressed one of her friends: "I am sure we have loud calls for gratitude to our gracious heavenly Father, who has been mercifully pleased to regard us. If ever a state of unremitting watchfulness was needful for us, surely now it is especially so; surrounded by those who are looking to us, and upon whom our example must have an influence, either good or bad."

Our beloved friend was pre-eminently a domestic character; and in this capacity, she guided her affairs with discretion, looked well to the ways of her household, and ate not the bread of idleness. To her, as the female head of the female department, of this large establishment, causes of anxiety could not but arise. On one occasion, she remarks: "I

have been gradually throwing off the load of anxiety which was weighing on my spirits a few weeks ago ; and have felt ability to leave it all in the hands of Him who doeth all things after the counsel of his own will, both in heaven and on earth. I have believed my place was to keep quiet ; and endeavour to live a day at a time ; being assured, that more will not be required than there will be strength given to perform, if the fault be not my own. ”

On another : “ It is not for us to question the dealings of Omnipotence, or to repine at the proceedings (however past our finding out) of Him whose name is emphatically Love. I know my heart needs both the hammer and the fire ; and if it become at length but melted and broken, I hope not to murmur at the means.

Notwithstanding the retiring character of our dear friend ; her religious experience, and the exercise of her mind for the spiritual welfare of her fellow-members, were appreciated by her friends ; and in the spring of the year 1839, she was appointed by her monthly meeting to the station of Elder. She had, indeed, a hearty love for the truth as it is in Jesus ; and fully believed that she

found it set forth in the principles and testimonies of the Society of Friends. She loved the spiritual and practical character of its whole economy,—the simplicity of its worship,—and the wholesome order of its discipline.

We again introduce a few extracts from her correspondence.

8th month, 3rd., 1840. “The last two years, I think I may say, have been the happiest of my life. Deep as we have had to feel and to mourn, for the prospect, and then the reality, of the loss our circle has sustained, [in the death of a beloved brother,] yet it has been attended with sweet consolation ; and, I do believe, has been a blessing in disguise. It has helped me to live more on the verge of eternity, and to realize the great uncertainty of life, in a way which to my own mind has been profitable.”

To a friend, who was under affliction, she remarks : “Such is this chequered scene, no rose without a thorn ! and few are the cups allotted to us, so bitter, but we may find some palliating admixture ; shewing that the hand of mercy administered the draught. Well is it for those, whose treasure is more safely secured ; who have in store an abiding city ; and who pass through this life as

pilgrims following their Guide ; secure in his love and protection, and finding Him in truth, a refuge in times of trouble. ”

Our dear friend had for several years been in declining health, and the ravages which a deeply-seated internal disease, had made on her strength and constitution, had gradually compelled her to resign one duty after another, till she became entirely incapacitated from engaging in any of the active pursuits of life.

In a letter to her father, dated 2nd month, 5th, 1841, she remarks :—

“ The prospect of being still more laid by, has been for some time unfolding itself before me. For the sake of my precious children, whose path I may perhaps still smooth a little, I should prefer, even such a life ; but in regard to every thing else, it is incomparably harder than an early removal. Unworthy as I am, there have been many seasons, within the last two years, when through the mercy and merits of the One atoning sacrifice, death has been robbed of his sting. Still there is no doubt abundant need of further purification. I still find I know but little of my own heart : and if this work may but be furthered, I hope I could

welcome any suffering. The difficulty I have found in being willing to be entirely laid aside, proves the need of this ; and whatever it may be, however humiliating, seeing it is the will of my heavenly Father, whom I hope I do love above all, I ought cheerfully to acquiesce. ”

Again she writes: “ Thrown back upon my own resources,—not suddenly it is true, but in no long time, removed from a scene of bustle, and care, and responsibility, and having nothing as it were to do, but to guard the thoughts ; I have, indeed, found as vigilant a watch required, as under any other circumstances : and much do I desire that the lesson, which it ought to teach me, may be an abiding one. ”

2nd month, 8th, 1841. “ It has been a severe trial to lay aside one after another of my active duties, until now almost nothing is left : but I do earnestly long for complete resignation to whatever may be in store for me. I have much, very much to be thankful for ; especially that the arrangements, lately made in the family, are answering.

As the complaint steadily advanced, our beloved friend's mind was preserved in great composure ;

and she was strengthened to contemplate, and frequently to speak of the solemn prospect, which was shortening in perspective before her, with a holy calmness, humbly confiding in the mercy of her Redeemer, in whom was all her trust.

In a letter dated 8th month, 12th, 1841, she thus expresses her pious resignation: "It is a great comfort that at present I can look forward without anxiety. It would be very pleasant to feel well once again; but suffering may be needful, and it is sweet to repose entirely on the Fatherly tenderness and compassion of the God of love."

We are now arrived at the period when our beloved sufferer became wholly confined to her couch or her bed. Patience and sweet peace followed her thither; and shed a hallowed influence about her. On the 24th of 10th month, after her husband had read to her the fifteenth chapter of the First of Corinthians, a sweet season of silence ensued. She remarked, that it had been her particular wish the preceding day, to hear that chapter;—that she had been much comforted by it;—that for the last few days she had been favoured to feel, as she had not for a long time before, in the possession of so large a measure of heavenly

peace ; adding, with much tenderness of spirit, that all clouds seemed now to be rolled away.

10th month, 29th. In conversation with her husband, she said : “ I feel almost afraid I am encouraging a false calm ; it seems so marvellous, I should feel as I do ; but through all my trials and conflicts, I have never felt my trust shaken. All fear of death is taken away, and all anxiety, as to whether my illness be more or less lingering.”

On the 10th of 12th month, she said : “ I fear I shall weary you out ; it is heavy getting along.” Her husband said, he hoped she did not feel her confidence in her Saviour fail. She replied : “ I have no doubt in regard to the atonement, or to my interest in it, but there is so much impatience, such a want of meetness for heaven, that the remarks of some of our friends, who seem to think I have attained to a higher state than is the case, are trying to me.”

12th month, 13th. She remarked : “ I cannot converse ; I cannot be even cheerful.” It was replied, that it was thought she was cheerful ; that liveliness was not to be expected ; and that there was no complaining. She said ; “ Not at the bottom ; but it should not *seem* to be even on the sur-

face." To one of her brothers she remarked : " I have been little able to realize the prospect before me. I have nothing but an humble trust in the mercy of our Lord and Saviour. It has been truly the valley of humiliation. "

12th month, 20th. The dear invalid expressed herself discouraged from feeling so much spiritual deadness, without capacity to raise more than a prayer for patience ; that if it were not for an abiding hope in her Saviour, which she described as being like a bright star in the midst of the darkness, and which she could only regard as the Star of Bethlehem, she should be quite cast down. But that, on this, her eye was constantly fixed, and it cheered her gloomiest hours.

Her interest in the school family remained unabated ; and even in this season of weakness, the dear children were not forgotten. " If," she said, " in some simple way it can be done, I wish they may be informed, that I have often thought of them during the late visitation of sickness, [alluding to the scarlet fever which had been prevalent] with desires that they may be sufficiently impressed, and duly instructed by the solemn circumstances which have happened. Death has been presented to them

under several forms ; and in the case of their schoolfellows, it has been preceded by short illnesses. Perhaps many may think, I have had a long time to prepare, and may presume upon long illnesses ; but I wish them to know, that my long illness would have been of no avail to me, if I had postponed a preparation for death till I was laid upon a sick bed, I should have had no opportunity ; for I have not been able to fix my thoughts, through weakness of the body. ”

The last few days of her life were attended with much suffering from sickness and extreme exhaustion ; and she more than once exclaimed : “ Oh ! this cannot last long ; nature must sink under suffering like this.” She frequently clasped her hands in the attitude of prayer ; and from the words,—“ Take me, take me,” which were repeatedly heard, it was evident, she supplicated to be released. She was preserved in mental clearness throughout.

On fifth day morning, the 20th of 1st month, a rapid change took place ; and, in about a quarter of an hour, her purified and redeemed spirit was released from its suffering tenement, and was received, we doubt not, into that prepared mansion,

that purchased possession, which is the inheritance of the Lord's redeemed children.

ANN RALEIGH, *Manchester.* 84 21 2mo. 1842

Widow of John Raleigh.

RICHARD RAWLINGS, 15 15 5mo. 1842

*Kettering, Northamptonshire.*

HANNAH RAWLINSON, 86 11 2mo. 1842

*Lancaster.* Widow of Thomas H. Rawlinson.

HANNAH RANSOME, *Hitchin.* 52 18 3mo. 1842

Wife of John Ransome.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON, 70 4 6mo. 1842

*North Shields.* An Elder.

JOHN RICHARDSON, 77 29 8mo. 1842

*Croydon, Surrey.*

JOHN RICHARDSON, 63 21 10mo. 1841

*Colebrook Dale.*

MARTHA RICHARDSON, 72 30 10mo. 1841

*Stamford Hill, Middlesex.*

Wife of Thomas Richardson.

CATHERINE RICHARDSON, 27 17 2mo. 1842

*Belfast.* Wife of J. P. Richardson.

ANN RISELEY, *Finchley.* 85 26 5mo. 1842

Widow of Abraham Riseley.

MARY ANN ROBINSON, 62 9 3mo. 1842

*Stoke Newington.*

JOHN RHODES, *Leeds*. 32 14 1mo. 1842

ANN RODWELL, *Doncaster*. 77 17 1mo. 1842

Widow.

MARGARET ROOKE, 77 30 11mo. 1841

*Manchester*. Widow of Joseph

Rooke.

ADAM ROTHWELL, *Stockport*. 43 11 6mo. 1842

ARTHUR ROWNTREE, *Bradford*. 2 31 12mo. 1841

Son of Isaac and Sarah Rowntree.

SARAH RUTTER, *Uxbridge*. 68 28 6mo. 1842

JAMES SALTER, *Poole*. 57 9 5mo. 1841

LOVE SALTER, *Poole*. 62 28 2mo. 1842

Widow of James Salter.

JOHN SANKEY, *Stourbridge*. 37 10 12mo. 1841

GEORGE SATTERTHWAITE, 15 7 9mo. 1842

*Lancaster*. Son of William  
and Jane Satterthwaite.

HANNAH SCARNELL, *Earlham*, 80 6 8mo. 1842

*near Norwich*. Widow of John Scarnell.

This aged friend, in earlier life, had served sixteen years as housekeeper in the family of the late John Gurney, of Earlham Hall. There she became convinced of the truth of the principles of our religious Society, with which she had no connexion by birth; and was afterwards married to

our late friend John Scarnell, who had undergone the same change of sentiment, both having been previously received into membership.

She was steady in her attachment to the Society ; and was, as well as her husband, much esteemed for sterling integrity of character. She was remarkable for her activity in conducting her own department of the farm which they occupied ; and after she became a widow, her exertions for the support of her family, were peculiarly laudable. In the coldest and most inclement weather, as well as under a milder sky, she never failed to be found at her accustomed seat on the market days, in the large open market place of the neighbouring city, with her meat and other articles ; which, from their superior quality, and the skill with which they were prepared for sale, generally fetched a higher price than those of her neighbours.

Although attentive to her religious duties, and strictly regular in the attendance of our meetings, an anxious and almost restless industry in her temporal pursuits, marked the course of her life. But she did not labour for herself and her children only. She was kind and helpful to the poor, and long supported a destitute sister.

About two years before her decease, she fell down and broke her hip-bone, and was never afterwards able to rise from a recumbent position. This affliction, though painful and severe, was peculiarly adapted to her spiritual need. It was in vain for her any longer to strive and busy herself in her temporal vocation. Nothing remained for her but to lie low under the holy hand of divine discipline; and to bear the humiliations and sufferings of a life now wholly inactive. As she lay on her couch from day to day, and from week to week, she was much engaged in reading the Holy Scriptures, and was gradually weaned from the world and all its interests.

Within a few days of her death, the softened and purified state of her mind became very apparent. It was evident that the truth had arisen into full dominion in her soul; and in firm and undoubting reliance on an all-sufficient Saviour, she died without a single pang, as far as her friends and family could perceive, either of mind or body.

The following anecdote respecting H. Scarnell has been communicated; and we believe, it is not only characteristic of the individual, but contains a useful caution in regard to the accepting of evidence, as to the identity of persons.

On one occasion, when she was returning from market, and was about to pass through a gate on her way home, she was stopped by a highwayman, who demanded her money. A girl who was her companion, was so much alarmed, that she fainted, lost the reins, and fell back in the cart; but H. Scarnell's self-possession did not forsake her. She deliberately put her hand into her pocket, and before drawing out her purse, contrived to empty it of part of its contents; afterwards remarking, that she did not think there was any occasion to give him the whole of what it contained. When the robber had examined her baskets, &c., she having no command of the horse, thus addressed him: "Now, thou hast taken my money, and agitated me; I will thank thee to open the gate." He complied with the request; and she spoke to the horse, which immediately pursued its way home.

Soon after this circumstance, a man was apprehended on suspicion of having perpetrated the robbery. H. Scarnell having a conscientious objection to capital punishments and to swearing; the girl was called upon to give evidence, which she did by taking an oath that he was the identical person. The magistrates were still anxious to have the con-

firmation of H. Scarnell's testimony, though upon her simple declaration ; and this she consented to give, on condition, that if the man proved to be the guilty party, they would use their utmost efforts to save his life. On seeing him, she immediately declared, that he was *not* the person. The girl, in her agitation had lost the power of discrimination, and had mistaken the man, who was immediately discharged on H. Scarnell's assertion.

Some time after this, she discovered the actual robber standing very near to her stall in the market-place. She immediately, and in an audible voice began to relate the circumstances of the robbery, and the investigation, to an individual who was by her ; and how nearly the innocent man had suffered ; " but, " said she, casting a penetrating glance upon the guilty one, " I know well who it was that robbed me ; but I never will tell any one, because I know it would cost him his life. "

MARY ANN SEALE,	57	8	6mo.	1842
<i>Plaistow, Essex. Widow.</i>				

MARY SELFE,	77	16	5mo.	1842
<i>Yatton, Somersetshire.</i>				

ISAAC SELFE, <i>Bristol.</i>	67	7	8mo.	1842
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ELIZABETH SERGEANT,	65	11	3mo.	1842
<i>Woodborough, Somersetshire.</i>				
HANNAH SHARP, <i>Darlington.</i>	34	26	7mo.	1842
Wife of Isaac Sharp.				
ANN SHARP, <i>Shevington, near</i>	66	19	1mo.	1842
<i>Wigan.</i> Wife of William Sharp.				
JOSEPH SHIPLEY, <i>Leeds.</i>	16	3	1mo.	1842
Son of John and Mary Shipley.				
ANN SIBBORN, <i>London.</i>	80	7	5mo.	1842
JANE SIMPSON, <i>Leeds.</i>	43	8	10mo.	1841
Wife of William Simpson.				

The illness of this dear friend was of nearly four years continuance; and it would be extremely difficult to convey to those who have not been eye witnesses of similar scenes, an adequate idea of the intense degree of suffering which was not unfrequently her portion during this period.

Her conduct through her protracted trial, affords a fresh illustration of the power of faith, and the consolations of the gospel. Knowing her afflictions to wean her mind from earthly things, and to fix it on those which are eternal, she was led in all her sufferings, to feel the force of the declaration, that "all things work together for good, to them that love God."

In 1837, soon after her symptoms had assumed a serious aspect, she remarked: "I dare not trust myself; but I think I should be thankful for a few weeks freedom from pain: but why should I choose? Doubtless all is ordered in infinite wisdom; and my heart tells me, I deeply need all this discipline."

Toward the latter part of this year, she became almost constantly confined to her bed, and often suffered extreme pain. At this period, she thus wrote to a friend: "I do often feel my life to be a very precarious one; and had I but a clear assurance of acceptance, not at all to be desired either for myself or for others; oh, 'might I but read my title clear to mansions in the skies;' I should, indeed, long to flee away, and be at rest. But, oh, the clouds that sometimes gather around me! No one but myself knows. Pray, my beloved friend, that they may be dispelled by the Friend of sinners, in whom only is my hope."

In the early part of 1838, her spine became much affected; and from this time to that of her decease, she was unable to turn herself, or move the lower extremities without assistance. Under increased suffering, she thus expressed the state of

her feelings: "I trust I do desire to bear with resignation all the afflictions the Lord may permit me to pass through. But, oh, at times, the impatience of my spirit! The enemy gets in, and seems as though he would lay all waste; and if it were not that the Saviour is all-compassionate, and looks upon me with an eye of pity, what should I do at such a time as this!"

The following day she observed, that her sufferings, both bodily and mentally, had been such as could not be expressed; and after a pause, she added: "I have tried too much to help myself; had I been daily, constant, and instant in prayer, I should have been helped by Him, who is all-sufficient. When my prayers have been put up, how wonderfully I have been helped, even almost to the very letter of my petitions. Could I have looked more upon the many blessings I have had, and less upon those things which have tried me, and over which I had no control, I should have been spared much sorrow. I feel it to be my duty, for the encouragement of others, to bear my testimony to the efficacy of prayer; and, as a watchword to all, to put up their petitions oftener than the day; and, under every difficulty, to Him who can alone help them."

Until the early part of 1839, her complaint did not seem to make much progress; and there were periods when she appeared even to gain an accession of strength. On one of these occasions, under date the 30th of 10th month, 1838, she thus writes to a friend: "I have given thee proof how much I am revived. Indeed to myself, it seems surprising, when I remember how lately I felt as if I could not linger much longer on this side the grave. But so it is. He, in whose hands I am, doeth according to his will: and though, to our finite comprehensions, his ways are inscrutable, there is, doubtless, a 'needs be,' that I should thus be dealt with. May I bow with humble resignation to his divine will; and, oh, may the purifying operation be thoroughly accomplished!"

Any hopes which might have been raised by the mitigation of her illness, were soon dissipated, and her symptoms returned with increased severity.

Again she writes: "I do desire not to repine; but to bear all patiently; knowing, most assuredly, that it is in great mercy, that I am thus afflicted. Oh! may the end designed, be fully answered! then no matter what may have been the suffering; there will be found not to have been one pang too many."

Little as those around her could do for her alleviation, they were continually instructed by her great patience and watchfulness over herself; and she felt a great concern, that she should not do or say anything that might tarnish the cause of religion in the estimation of her attendants.

Notwithstanding the favoured seasons which she was, at times, permitted to enjoy to her own humbling admiration, she was, in the early part of this year, frequently introduced into close exercise, and deep searching of heart. She was fearful that she had not received that evidence of full and entire forgiveness, through the atonement and intercession of her Saviour, which her soul longed for.

On the night of the 16th of 1st month, 1839, she remarked: "The children of Israel sang the praises of the Lord, and why should not I? He went before them, and led them on safely, and subdued all their enemies. Oh, for a heart and tongue to sing the praises of his great and ever excellent name.- 'Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me, bless his holy name.'"

On the 19th of 2nd month, 1839, she observed: "My poor body has been racked with pain to-day.

I really thought this morning, that I should sink away ; but it is a comfort, at such times, to feel that I have support. God is indeed a gracious God to me. He does sometimes give me to feel, that all my sufferings, severe though they are, are nothing compared with the glory which shall be revealed at the end."

To her husband she said : " I sometimes feel distressed at the thought, that I can do nothing to assist thee in any way ; and then I feel some relief in the ability I have to pray the Father for those I love ; and, oh ! how strong is often my desire, that I could take them with me to the place of eternal glory.

The 6th of the 3rd month, was a day of severe suffering from pain and general debility. Towards its close, she conversed on the state of her feelings, and said, that as she was sitting up in bed, in the morning, she was in extreme agony ; " but," she continued, " I lifted up my eyes with my heart unto God, and I fancied I could see my merciful Father looking down upon me, and I seemed, as if I heard the language, ' Put thy trust in me ; and I will never leave thee ; ' and then I had instant and complete relief. He has, indeed, been

a merciful Father to me, a poor, rebellious creature. How I wish we might yield him simple faith and obedience ; and then I believe, he would do for us in a very wonderful manner. ”

During this, and the following year, she continued patiently to bear the extreme suffering which with brief intermissions, attended her disorder ; her hope and confidence, through all her trials, being placed on the Lord.

In intervals of comparative freedom from pain, the habit of industry, which she had early acquired, did not forsake her ; and amidst her complicated bodily infirmity, led her to occupy herself in some work of usefulness.

4th month, 12th. This was another day of suffering. The spasms continued most of the day, rendering her so extremely weak and nervous, that in the evening, her situation was a very trying one. She expressed considerable apprehension, that her strength would give way ; and often raised the petition for ability to bear her afflictions with patience : repeating the lines :

“ My God and Father, while I stray  
Far from my home, in life's rough way,  
Oh teach me from my heart to say,  
Thy will be done. ”

She then uttered the prayer ; “ Oh, do thou bring every thought into obedience to thyself ; and give ability to bear all that thou mayest see best to lay upon me, so that no impatience or unwatchfulness on my part may bring reproach on thy righteous cause.”

Once, after a paroxysm of pain, she remarked : “ Oh, how I long that the day of my release was come, that I might put off this body of disease and sin ; and yet,” she continued, “ I wish not to be impatient. Oh, do thou, dearest Lord, give me patience to bear all, that thou mayest see meet to lay upon me ; but I do long to enter that city, “ whose walls are salvation, and whose gates are praise.”

Toward the latter part of 1841, her debility much increased ; and it was evident, as it had been for many months previous, that the immortal spirit was becoming more and more purified, and fitted for its blissful change.

On the evening of the day, in which this event took place, when her respiration had become so difficult, as only to admit of her articulating a few words at a time, she suddenly broke forth in prayer, in a clear voice, desiring ability to bear whatever

of the cup of suffering might yet remain for her, adding: "O thou holy and righteous God, if I perish, it shall be at the foot of thy cross; but thou hast promised, and I have faith to believe in thy promises, and to trust in thy mercy."

A short period of much bodily conflict ensued, during which prayer was offered, that the Lord would be near to her, and give her an easy dismissal. Relief from pain was mercifully granted; and a season of sweet quietness followed. Her breathing becoming gradually shorter, until her spirit was dismissed from its afflicted tenement, we doubt not, to enter into that city where pain and sickness are unknown.

GEORGE SMITH,	67	21	1mo. 1842
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*Stockton-on-Tees.*

JOSEPH SMITH, <i>Sheffield.</i>	65	28	9mo. 1841
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MARY SMITH, <i>Sheffield.</i>	48	9	12mo. 1841
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Widow of Joseph Smith.

JOHN SMITH, <i>Ayton.</i>	75	20	8mo. 1842
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HANNAH SOUTHALL,	53	19	11mo. 1841
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*Leominster.* Wife of John Southall.

Possessed of a sound and discriminating judgment, she had, from an early period of her life, exercised it on subjects of an interesting and im-

portant character. Long accustomed to a perusal of the writings of the early friends, she had formed a high estimate of the value of the principles promulgated by them; and whilst deeply sensible of the universality of their views, and their essential freedom from sectarian bias, she was concerned, by example and precept, to uphold those requirements of simplicity and plainness, which she believed to be in accordance with the dictates of genuine christianity. She often lamented those partial deviations into the spirit and practices of the world; sometimes observable amongst our members, which she apprehended were frequently associated with some relaxation in principle or doctrine.

The decline of bodily strength, did not, till near the close of her valued life, produce any weakening of her mental and spiritual perceptions: indeed at this period, she seemed to see with increased clearness on many important subjects. The spiritual conflicts which she had to pass through, were deep; and she naturally had a great dread of dissolution; but as her last illness advanced, and especially in its later stages, it was striking and consoling to her friends to observe, how her fears were mer-

cifully dispelled, and the calmness with which she set her house in order for the coming awful event. He, who condescends to listen to the fervent petitions of the humble and lowly, was pleased, in his goodness, to enable her to rely in full assurance upon Him, in whom she had believed.

The following extract, from a letter, which she wrote about a month before her decease, appears strikingly descriptive of her state of mind at that period.

“ Sweet communion I very often hold with thee by night as well as by day ; and long that some more ready medium than the pen were practicable, to convey what I feel towards thee ; as well as to inform thee more intimately of the state of my own mind, under the gradual changes which continue to remind me of the great uncertainty of a much longer tarriance in my earthly tabernacle. Most gently am I still dealt with in regard to bodily suffering ; but that which is still more wonderful to me is, the state of peaceful quiet which my spirit seems increasingly to be centering in. I am sometimes tempted to query, how it can be so, with one whose natural temperament has been so prone to perturbation and discouragement. But,

oh, the unspeakable goodness of my heavenly Father towards me all my life long! and now so remarkably evinced in this the closing period of my existence!"

On 7th day, the 13th of 11th month, she became much worse: she was extremely feeble, and suffered from almost constant cough and difficulty of breathing, which prevented her conversing much.

On the 17th, her family being assembled around her, she addressed her four children, and very sweetly concluded nearly as follows:—

"It is an awful thing to die even to those who may be thought to be prepared! The Lord loveth an early sacrifice: no one ever repented of having made it. You will be preserved from the evils of the world, if you walk in the narrow way; and, I hope, you will strengthen each other in that which is good. I do not ask you to follow me: I ask you, to follow your blessed Saviour, the perfect Pattern. He is the only perfect Pattern. I have regretted many things that I have done; or, perhaps, I might have done more for you than I have: indeed, I know, I might."

The day following, she was evidently fast sinking, and longing to be released. To one of her sisters,

she said: "I shall soon be in heaven!" and to a brother, who came into the room; "The view is bright;—the cloud has rolled away." Soon afterwards, seeing her family standing around her weeping, she said: "Do not weep for me my dear children. Only think what a glorious change it will be from all this suffering, and that will comfort you."

When drawing very near the solemn close, she often repeated: "I feel no cloud in the way; I have nothing to do but to die." She supplicated for an early and an easy dismissal; and when articulation had almost failed, she was understood to say: "My Saviour! open thou the pearl gates, to receive me." Strong was her confidence in that Rock, wherein she trusted; and an atmosphere of peaceful feeling seemed to surround the dying bed.

SARAH SPARROW, *Worcester*. 60 15 5mo. 1842  
Widow.

JOHN HARRISON SPENCER, 23 10 1mo. 1842  
*Whitehaven*. Son of John Spencer.

ANN SPORLE, *Royston*. 81 5 1mo. 1842

HENRY SWIRE, 73 26 3mo. 1842  
*Rastrick, near Halifax*.

MARY STAFFORD, <i>Cork.</i>	72	4	6mo. 1841
ROBERT STANILAND, <i>Malton.</i>	66	28	9mo. 1842
SARAH STANSFIELD, <i>near Todmorden.</i>	64	13	9mo. 1841
CHARLES FRANCIS STARBUCK, <i>Upper Clapton, Middlesex.</i>	45	14	10mo. 1841
ROBERT STEAD, <i>Drighlington, Yorkshire.</i>	68	16	9mo. 1842
ELIZABETH STEEVENS, <i>High Wycombe. Widow of Joseph Steevens.</i>	85	13	10mo. 1841
CHRISTOPHER STEPHENSON, <i>Hinckley, Leicestershire.</i>	74	16	4mo. 1842
HENRY STURGE, <i>Bewdley, Worcestershire.</i>	40	25	6mo. 1842
EDWARD SWAINE, <i>Cirencester.</i>	83	5	9mo. 1841
WILLIAM WHEATLY, SQUIRES, <i>Kingswood, Surrey.</i>	48	15	11mo. 1841
ELIZABETH TANNER, <i>Birmingham, at Ware.</i>	23		6mo. 1842
THOMAS TENNANT, <i>Lancaster.</i>	57	15	2mo. 1842
RACHEL THISTLETHWAITE, <i>Bradford. Daughter of John and Esther E. Thistlethwaite.</i>	14mos.	9	5mo. 1842

MARY THOMPSON,	25	6	5mo. 1842
<i>Bridgewater.</i> Daughter of Joseph and Anne Thompson.			
ELIZABETH THOMPSON,	28	9	6mo. 1842
<i>Rawden.</i> Daughter of James and Jane Thompson.			
ANNA ELIZA THOMSON,	21	25	1mo. 1842
<i>Killeslicon, Queen's County.</i> Daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Thomson.			
CHARLES THORNER, <i>Leeds.</i>	34	7	4mo. 1842
JOSEPH ALFRED THORPE, 17mos.	17	9mo.	1842
<i>Halifax.</i> Son of Joseph and Hannah Thorpe.			
ANN THORP, <i>Wakefield.</i>	82	20	3mo. 1842
JAMES THWAITE, <i>Pontefract.</i>	71	23	3mo. 1842
WILLIAM TOTHILL, <i>Staines.</i>	82	4	8mo. 1842
MARY TRANTER, <i>Baldock.</i>	70	25	2mo. 1842
ELEANOR WILLIS TRIMMER,	10	22	7mo. 1842
<i>Maidstone.</i> Daughter of Francis Trimmer.			
JARVIS JOHN TURNER, <i>Leeds.</i>	6	8	3mo. 1842
Son of Edwin and Lydia Turner.			
GEORGE UNTHANK,	50	31	8mo. 1842
<i>North Shields.</i>			

JANE VENTRESS, *York.* 75 24 6mo. 1842

Widow of Thomas Ventress.

ANN WADDAMS, *Rugeley,* 75 28 2mo. 1842

*Staffordshire.* Widow of

Joseph Waddams.

JOHN WILLIAM WAITHMAN, 15ms.25 7mo. 1842

*Yealand, Conyers.* Son of

William and Eleanor Waithman.

JOHN WALKER, *Maryport.* 53 6 1mo. 1842

NANCY WALKER, 84 15 10mo. 1842

*Cross Canonby, Cumberland.*

Widow of Jacob Walker.

THOMAS WARD, *Thorne.* 85 5 6mo. 1842

SPECIAL WEST, *Hertford.* 68 7 9mo. 1842

ELIZABETH WEST, 9 11 1mo. 1842

LOUISA WEST. 6 13 1mo. 1842

FRANCIS WEST. 3 16 1mo. 1842

HENRY WEST. 5 23 1mo. 1842

Children of John and Susanna West, of *Bristall, near Leicester*, all of whom died in the scarlet fever.

WILLIAM WEST, *Warrington.* 82 10 8mo. 1842

ELIZABETH WESTCOMBE, 61 23 11mo. 1841

*Worcester.* Widow.

WALTER PERCY WESTON, 10wks. 18 10mo. 1841

- LAMBERT LEWELLYN WESTON, 6 30 5mo. 1842  
 CECIL COOPER WESTON. 3 16 6mo. 1842  
 Children of Lambert of Anna Maria Weston,  
*of Dover.*
- MARY WHALLEY, *Lancaster.* 75 27 2mo. 1842  
 An Elder.
- MARY WHEATLEY, *York.* 84 18 3mo. 1842
- MARY WHEDOR, 21mos. 22 2mo. 1842  
*Birmingham.* Daughter of  
 William and Jane Whedor.
- CAROLINE WHEELER, *Dover.* 35 17 9mo. 1842  
 Wife of Edmund Wheeler.
- ELIZABETH WHITTON, 80 10 2mo. 1842  
*Carlów.* Widow of Benjamin  
 Whitton.
- ANN WHITE, *Monasterories,* 52 4 3mo. 1842  
*Ireland.*
- MARY WHITE, *Cork.* 51 27 6mo. 1842  
 Wife of James E. White.
- MARGARET WILLIAMS, 7mos. 5 7mo. 1842  
*Dudley.* Daughter of John  
 and Hannah Williams.
- JOHN WILLIAMSON, 12 7 8mo. 1841  
*Coventry.* Son of John and Sarah Williamson.

WILLIAM WILSON, 52 17 8mo. 1842  
*Netherfield, Kendal.*

JANE WILSON, *Timperon-* 61 31 1mo. 1842  
*Hall, Westmoreland.* Wife of  
 Joseph Wilson.

ANTHONY WILSON, 83 18 12mo. 1841  
*High Wray.*

ELIZABETH WILSON, 82 10 9mo. 1842  
*Waterford.* Widow of Samuel Wilson.

CALEB WILSON, *Sunderland.* 65 6 10mo. 1842

From very early life, the subject of the following account, was drawn to seek after those things which belong to salvation; and these, there is good reason to believe, he found;—evincing, as he did, in his daily walk, a sincere desire to follow a meek and crucified Saviour.

Though actively engaged in business for a long period, he was careful not to allow this to interfere with his religious duties. From childhood, he shewed much love for religious meetings; and often pressed through considerable difficulty in order to attend them.

He was firmly attached to the principles professed by the Society of Friends; and fully believed them to be in accordance with the great

truths contained in the Holy Scriptures ; and frequently, whilst sitting with his family after the usual reading, he gave expression to his feelings in a few words of counsel or encouragement to those around him, desiring “ that there might be more inward patient waiting for the precious influence of the Spirit of Christ ; and that none might be found slighting the gracious visitations of Divine love.” These acts of dedication bore evidence of great tenderness of spirit, and gratitude to Him, whose mercies are new every morning.

He was, also, often concerned privately to admonish members of our Society, as well as those of other persuasions, endeavouring to impress upon them, the necessity of a circumspect walk.

He evinced a remarkable value for the writings of Friends, often reading them, when a boy, during his intervals of leisure ; and having felt their worth himself, he recommended their perusal to others ; and frequently distributed them to members of our own Society as well as to those of other denominations.

But we desire, not so much to call the attention of others to the life and character of the dear departed, as to magnify that grace by which he was strengthened to follow his Lord.

As he approached the confines of eternity, he evinced, that his hopes and dependance were in Christ his Saviour, who graciously condescended to be near to him in this solemn season ; pouring into his soul, in a remarkable manner, the consolations of his Spirit.

For a considerable length of time, previous to his last illness, his mind appeared to be encreasingly weaned from the affairs of this world ; and a few months before his decease, he relinquished his remaining interest in mercantile pursuits ; a step which afforded him great satisfaction. On one occasion he remarked ; “ that his memory for common things had very much decreased ; whilst for the Scriptures it was on the increase.”

Once, during his illness, when taking a glass of spring water, it was remarked, that it was hoped, it would be refreshing to him, he replied ; “ It is the living springs that I am in want of.”

At times, he expressed his feelings of inward poverty ; and fervently desired that others might be more faithful and dedicated than he had been.

As his bodily indisposition increased, and his long continuance here became less probable, his expressions indicated the joy and thankfulness which

were the covering of his mind. On the query being put to him, whether he had any pain? He replied; "No; I have much to be thankful for. Surely goodness and mercy have followed me all the days of my life."

One seventh day evening, he observed, that whilst in health, on that day, [the last of the week] he had frequently felt his mind brought into exercise: "but now," said he, "this seems to have been taken from me."

On the 3rd of 10th month, he remarked, that "he felt no condemnation." He frequently spoke of the great love he felt for his friends, and sent messages to many.

On fourth day morning he appeared much weaker; and to a kind relation, who paid him a very consoling visit, he expressed his belief, that the day's work was done; and spoke of the comfortable opportunities he had frequently enjoyed with his family around him; remarking, that during his illness, he had experienced many seasons of refreshment, as well as times of desertion. Soon afterwards he supplicated; "O Lord God, be pleased to continue graciously to look down with pity on my poor soul:" subsequently remarking:

“ The ebb is running fast ; ” feeling that his end was drawing near.

As his weakness increased, his freedom of expression increased also : and, although many of his words cannot be called to remembrance, a vivid impression remains of the great peace and comfort he evinced, during a season of much bodily suffering.

In the early part of fourth day afternoon, he requested, that his family might be called, in order that he might take leave of them ; this he did many times, very affectionately ; saying, he felt it to be a very solemn time ; but that he “ did not see a shade in the way ; ” adding, very impressively ; “ I believe the day’s work has kept pace with the day. ” Soon after this, he remarked ; “ that his mind was enjoying a feast. ” He was afraid of saying to the full, what he felt : adding, “ Oh, that salvation and joy may cover the earth, all the world over ! ”

He remarked, that he could say with his uncle, John Hall : “ I want for nothing ; ” and on being asked, if he could not add the remainder of the sentence,—“ I am going to heaven ? ” he replied, “ That is a very great thing ; a very high attain-

ment." He then expressed the lively hope which he felt ; often repeating : " Nothing in the way." Soon after he remarked : " What must it be to meet an offended God ? "

Several times he exclaimed : " The pearl ! the pearl ! " and the words being added, " of great price," he quickly rejoined, " it is well worth it."

Speaking of the city which hath foundations, he said : " Build on the Rock."

He frequently alluded to Joshua, the High-priest, spoken of by Zechariah the prophet, referring to its being said to him ; " I have caused thine iniquity to pass from thee ; and I will clothe thee with change of raiment." Applying this Scripture to his own experience, he remarked : " Joshua is changed."

Being in great pain, he said ; " It is only the body ; it will soon be over : my mind is comfortable,—very calm." He requested those around him to be still ; took an affectionate leave of his beloved wife ; expressing his belief, that their separation would not be for long ; desired that his daughter might " be careful for nothing ; but in every thing give thanks ;" saying, " Do not hold me." He then called two of his sons, saying ; " Where

peace is to be found, look there, look there." And afterwards:—"Prepare to meet thy God."

As he grew weaker, his articulation became more difficult; and much that he said, could not be distinctly understood; but from short expressions, which were gathered,—love to his friends, and his happy prospects, appeared to occupy his mind. He contemplated that joyful state, "where the weary are at rest; and said, "that he had done with the world."

He occasionally smiled very sweetly, his countenance brightening as though the glories of an immortal state were unfolding before his view; and a short time previous to his close, he said, his mind was in a state of great enjoyment, adding: "Sing, and be joyful. Alleluia! Alleluia!"

At about a quarter before eight, on fifth day evening, he gently ceased to breathe. A remarkable covering of solemnity prevailed; and the feelings of heavenly peace and joy were such as to leave no doubt on the minds of those present, that his purified spirit had, through redeeming love and mercy, been permitted to join the innumerable company before the throne, whose robes are washed, and made white in the blood of the Lamb.

SARAH WITTERING, <i>Ives.</i>	71	24	3mo. 1842
MARY WOOD, <i>Paplewick,</i>	78	23	1mo. 1842
JOHN WOOD,	55	20	9mo. 1842

*Gillamoor, near Kirby Moorside.*

JOHN WRIGHT, <i>Cork.</i>	11	4	2mo. 1842
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Son of Thomas and Maria Wright.

SARAH WRIGHT, <i>Sutton,</i>	70	27	12mo. 1841
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*Isle of Ely.* Wife of W. Wright.

JONATHAN WRIGHT,	22	29	3mo. 1842
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*Kettering.* Son of Francis Wright.

ELIZABETH YOUNG, <i>Bristol.</i>	77	10	3mo. 1842
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Wife of William Weston Young.

ELIZABETH YOUNG, <i>Castle</i>	70	3	4mo. 1842
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*Donington.* Widow of George Young.

MARY ZACHARY, <i>Bristol.</i>	86	1	4mo. 1842
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Widow of Henry Zachary.

*Not inserted Alphabetically.*

WILLIAM BENNIS, <i>Limerick.</i>	48	15	7mo. 1842
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ELIZABETH CROSS,	86	19	10mo. 1842
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*Colchester.* Widow of Joseph Cross.

ANN GIBBS, <i>Sibford, Oxen.</i>	61	15	2mo. 1842
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JOSEPH NICHOLSON, <i>Liverpool.</i>	73	1	2mo. 1842
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SAMUEL PALMER, <i>London.</i>	41	12	8mo. 1841
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*Page 33, read Isaac Hadwin, a minister 28 years.*

## ON EDUCATION,

CHIEFLY IN CONNEXION WITH MORAL AND RELIGIOUS  
TRAINING, IN THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.\*

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WHEN we speak generally of the education of a human being, we must include in our view, all the circumstances which are in any way under our influence, which bear upon the development and establishment of character, and which affect the welfare of man in time or in eternity. It is of no small importance in looking at the subject of educational efforts, to keep this enlarged view of the question steadily before us, since it is quite certain that a contracted apprehension of the *range* of the subject, must be fundamentally fatal to any sound conclusions.

In the earliest periods of the Society of Friends, the subject of education, in all its branches, claimed the earnest attention of many of those zealous labourers in the gospel, who had been instrumental in

\* It is right to acknowledge that in the succeeding essay we have made free use of the sentiments and statements communicated to the "Educational Association," in a series of papers read at its Annual Meetings, "ON THE PAST EXPERIENCE OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS ON THE SUBJECT OF EDUCATION."

the gathering of that people. Having given up all which was dear to them in this world, to obtain a heavenly inheritance, it was natural, as it was just, that their chief anxiety, on behalf of their youth, should have respect to the formation of religious character, and to their preparation for the life to come. Their early documents and proceedings, abundantly show that their great and paramount desire was, that their children should be brought up to fear, love, and serve the Lord above all. Yet it is interesting and instructive to observe, that whilst thus earnestly pursuing the most important objects, they did not think the concerns of man as a creature of time, and as an intellectual being unworthy of their care.

In the midst of trials and persecutions, and whilst zealously engaged in spreading the truth, George Fox exerted himself in the year 1667 in the establishment of two boarding schools in the neighbourhood of London, one for boys, and one for girls ; in which he desired, that *all things civil and useful in the creation might be taught*. A larger definition of secular instruction could hardly be given ; and the numerous schools which were soon after established in various parts of the na-

tion, for the use of Friends, in which religious care and literary instruction were extended, abundantly show, that they took no narrow or partial view of man's duties and interests, or of the *objects* of education.

Scarcely less important than a correct view of the extent of right education, is a just apprehension of the character of the *subject* of our educational efforts, and of the *means* which are placed at our command for the purpose of his right training. If man's moral nature be in unison with the Divine nature, the great objects of moral training must be to *preserve* and to *cultivate*; but if the opposite proposition be true, and if it be possible for man to be brought into a state of accordance with his Creator, then the primary concern must be to induce this *change*; and the great inquiry will be as to the means by which this all-important end may be attained; and especially, what agency is placed at our disposal for the promotion or establishment of it. Many disappointments, we believe, have arisen in connexion with educational experiments, from not having correct views as to the character of the party acted upon, and of the power of the party who acts.

It is a general opinion in the world, that the methods of moral training pursued in the Society of Friends, have, on the whole, been successful; and as there is usually *some* truth in the general conclusions of lookers on, it is a matter of interest to inquire into the bearing of our principles upon our educational proceedings: and, acknowledging, as we must, that we have been far from so successful as we could desire in the training of youth, it would be well to consider whether any, and what, neglect of ours has been the occasion of failure.

In speaking of *moral training* in the subsequent remarks, we shall use the term chiefly in connexion with those means by which man is brought under the influence of religious principle, or, in other words, to govern his conduct with reference to the Divine Being.

We believe that we express the sentiments of the Society of Friends in its earliest times, as well as at present, when we say, that all true religion, in every age, since man lost his primitive condition, has had for its object to bring him back from his wandering;—to hold out to him the offers of mercy;—and to re-unite him to his Creator, by

restoring that divine likeness which he had forfeited. We believe, that the great Agent in this work has always been the *Spirit of God*, who gives to man a measure of that divine life by which alone the *things of God*, though outwardly communicated, can be received, appreciated, and acted upon, in opposition to the natural tendencies of the human mind: and it appears to have been one of the great objects of the Christian dispensation to develop more fully this immediate Divine agency in the moral government of man.

The doctrine of the early Friends, in regard to the free, independent, and immediate influences of the Holy Spirit, could not but have an influence upon their course of moral education. But whilst raising a standard in the Christian Church, to the continued gracious offices of the Spirit, they did not consider, that this omnipotent agency superseded their own efforts in the moral and religious training of their children. They saw how varied are the means which Divine wisdom has chosen to appoint no less in the spiritual, than in the natural creation, for the sustaining and maturing the workmanship of his hand.

George Fox, in some of his early epistles, presses

this view very strongly upon those who were united with him in religious fellowship, some of whom there is reason to believe, were not so careful in the training up of their children as they ought to have been. He urges strongly, the duty of parents to instruct their children in what they believe to be religious truth, to restrain them from evil, and to discipline their minds to a prompt obedience. This view of the union of the human, with the divine agency in the work of training, is of great importance. Man is to work, though it be God alone who “works in us to will and to do of his own good pleasure.” He that thinks he can do *all* in the training of his children, and has no humbling, yet hope-filling dependance upon an unseen spiritual power, and he, who recognizing that divine power, thinks his own care and efforts unnecessary, alike break the divine harmony of means, and both are likely to reap disappointment.

In looking a little more particularly to the department of human agency, we must not forget, that the subject to be acted upon, is not *inert matter*. He exercises a will ;—he accepts, or he rejects ;—he yields, or he resists ; and as he does the one or the other, so is the good or the evil

work carried on, and so is a truly moral and religious character, or otherwise, formed. And this consideration brings us, we believe, to a right view of the chief direction and course of our efforts in the work. To apply a homely proverb, "We can bring the horse to the water, but we cannot make him drink." Our business is to place the child under all those circumstances which are favourable to his right choice, and which tend to determine his character in the ways of religion and virtue. What these are, as we have already intimated, is the question of questions—the deepest, largest and most important question which can occupy our thoughts. If our space in the present work allowed of it, we are well aware of our inability thoroughly to unfold it. Perhaps, however, it may tend to that end if we endeavour to show a little more particularly, what appear to have been the circumstances, in connexion with the Society of Friends, which have been favourable to the formation of right character.

To begin at the beginning ; the infant is the subject of moral training. Early are seen the germs of those evil plants which are indigenous to the human soil ; and early must the *gentle* hand of the mo-

ther be directed to *repress*, what, she must remember, she has not the power to *eradicate*. Instead, however, of any degree of repression, how often do we see the infantine effusions of pride, envy, anger, or resentment, subjects of nursery amusement; and thus a habit of indulgence in these passions is most injuriously fostered. Far be it from us to repress the joyousness of early existence; we believe it to be good as it is lovely, and we are persuaded it is promoted by the judicious application of restraint upon the indulgence of the passions. The Christian mother must ever desire to see the benign lineaments of her Master portrayed in her child, and no one can tell what may be the influence of her own conduct, and that of those who are about it, on the object of her hope and love. In the earlier stages of life, man is peculiarly influenced by example; it is the period of susceptibility, and of imitation; little can be taught by words, but much by acts; and the infant soon learns to read the expression of its mother's face, and to understand when she is pleased or otherwise.

Now we have reason to believe, that in the families of the really consistent early Friends, much

importance was attached to very early training. Certain it is, that, wherever the principles of the Society have been truly acted upon, a beautiful domestic character has been formed, and the abandonment of many of the pursuits and pleasures of the world has left families more at leisure for, and more dependent upon, the cultivation of the social affections. *Home* has been the chief scene of duties and of pleasures ; and hence the business of the nursery has been entered into more in detail, than is generally the case in the world at large. But this is not all. The early friends had been led to look much at the moral root of actions, and to see the work of man's evil passions, and of the *evil one*, in many of the customary habits of their time ; and this naturally led them to see the incipient workings of what is wrong in their children, and to endeavour to discourage and restrain them.

It is material, however, to observe, in connexion with the moral training of their children, that though they did not allow them many indulgences which were common in the world, and abstained from many things which other religious professors adopted, they were not *ascetic*. They saw and felt the goodness of the Creator, in the

beauty and bountifulness of his natural provisions : they made no war with *matter*, and they attached no merit to *suffering*. Their war was with moral evil, and suffering was only a virtue, when fidelity to the divine law of holiness could not be maintained without it. This was the cross which they had been called to bear, and which, above all things, they desired their children to bear ; and though they could not give them right affections, yet they believed, that it was their duty to restrain them from indulgence in those things which they saw sprang from the evil passions of man, and were, therefore, contrary to the divine will. They entertained no doubt that it was the reasonable duty of children to obey their parents, and that the habit of prompt obedience was an important part of their moral training,—a preparation for that subjection of the will to the supreme authority of their heavenly Father, which is the desideratum in religious culture.

These views, though not entirely without bearing on the early periods of education, had a still greater influence on the more advanced periods of childhood and youth. They necessarily led to habits of self-restraint, and self-denial in many

particulars; and when, at the same time, the social affections were cultivated, and the love and reverence for parents gave due weight to their authority, these circumstances of restraint could hardly fail to form habits, and to have a considerable influence upon the future character.

One of the greatest sources of our moral weakness, is the tendency to a ready compliance with the worldly standard of right and wrong; and there is certainly much in the course of education, of which we are speaking, to guard the youthful mind against this error, and to strengthen it to look to, and to rest its satisfaction upon, the immutable authority of the divine law.

The power which we have of inducing *habits*, is, perhaps, the most influential part of the means at our command for the service of right training. It is that "*bending of the twig*" which *inclines* the tree in a certain direction, and which even, when the heart is not changed, may exclude much evil in outward acts, which would, at least, have an injurious influence upon others. The early friends were a people of great regularity and order in their general conduct, and very cautious in their words and actions; and the "*keeping*" or "*bri-*

*dling*” of the “*tongue*” was one of the habits which was cultivated in childhood and in advancing manhood. Very regular in their simple religious observances, they early accustomed their children to unite with them in public worship, and there the lowly and devout conduct of the parent, impressed upon the child a reverent regard for the occasion and service.

Though speaking of it last, we have designed no disparagement to that important part of moral training which consists in *oral instruction*. The voice and the ear are great corresponding instruments in the work of education, and though right knowledge does not necessarily lead to right action, we have no doubt that it has a tendency to that end. We speak now of divine truth as it is revealed to us in the inspired Scriptures. There is a perfect harmony in all the divine operations. The message of mercy to fallen man, through Jesus Christ, and the maxims of divine holiness, should be early fixed on the mind as immutable truths; they find their response in the awakened conscience, and who can tell when the Spirit, which is compared to the wind which “bloweth where it listeth,” may move upon the hearts of

children, and apply the divine words with living energy. Certain it is, that the principles which we profess, lead us to ask and to look for this Spirit of life, without which the earth of man's heart is *without form and void, and darkness is upon the face of the deep*; and it is well known that the early Friends were very careful to direct the minds of children to the Divine Monitor, who sees the heart, and speaks in it of "sin and righteousness," when no human eye can penetrate its recesses. Indeed their great object, in the work of moral training, was to bring the youthful mind to yield to that *inward grace* which comes from God, and draws to Christ, who died for them, and who is the way to the Father. The cultivation, if so we may speak, and we believe we may, of a quick, enlightened conscience, and the belief in its convictions, as of divine authority, have, from the earliest to the present times, constituted a distinguishing feature of the educational system of the Society of Friends. Defectively as we well know the work of moral training has been carried out by us, and imperfect as may sometimes have been our views of the bearing of its various parts, we cannot doubt, that on the whole, this feature of the system has had a bene-

ficial influence in the formation of character. It has tended to a habit of true independence of judgment and action, and to the fear of offending God in the least as well as in the greatest matters ; and it may be well worthy of consideration, whether, of late times, whilst seeking to correct some of our deficiencies in other departments, we have kept sufficiently in view, this distinguishing, and, we believe, most valuable part of moral training.

Important as we believe oral instruction in divine things to be, we are persuaded that it will be most faultily carried on, as regards its real moral influence, if it be not conducted with a reference to that agency which is not of man. We would not disparage any part of right teaching, when we say, if we are to have much in the head, and little on the heart, or much on the heart, and little in the head, we should not hesitate to prefer the latter. We see no connexion between ignorance and devotion ; but we believe that it is possible to communicate divine truths in such a manner, and under such circumstances, as are most unfavourable to their right influence upon the heart : and, that nothing so much tends to give a proper direction to our outward teaching, as a just view of

its ultimate object, and of that spiritual agency by which alone it can be rendered successful. This view also brings us forcibly to the consideration of the close bearing which our own moral condition has upon those whom we would instruct. That this influence of man upon man for good and for evil, is a part of the divine economy, we cannot doubt ; and, if the consideration of it minister to many of us occasion of self-reproach, we cannot but admire the wisdom and goodness of the universal Father, who has made success in the great work of right training, to depend, to so considerable an extent, not on those large endowments which belong to the few, but on that state of conformity to himself, which all are enabled to attain. Indeed, if we had to express in one word, the chief requisite for a true moral educator, that *word* would be—**BEING**. He who really is, what in his vocation of a Christian he is called to *be*, has a quickened perception of divine truth, and a measure of the love, patience, and divine wisdom of his holy Master ; and when he has done what he can, he may commit his charge in availing prayer to the good care and keeping of his and their heavenly Father.

## AFRICAN INFORMATION.

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WE have no doubt but many of our readers will be interested, in receiving a little information respecting the objects in Southern Africa, toward the advancement of which, many of them have liberally contributed.

Letters from Cape Town, up to the seventh month of the present year, give a favourable account of the school there, supported by Friends. The average attendance has risen from 45 to 90 ; and the children are making good progress in their learning. It has long been considered by the Friends of the education of the lower class, in Cape Town, that to instruct the girls in needle-work, was highly desirable ; but none of the schools previously established, had embraced this point. It has, however, been satisfactorily carried out in Friends' School ; and promises, in connexion with their scriptural and general education, to be of great service.

Through the contributions of a few Friends, for the purpose, some assistance has been afforded to a Committee of emancipated slaves, at the Paarl, for the enlargement of their school-house ; which, since the slaves have become free, has been found quite too small for their accommodation.

The subscription for printing the Scripture Lessons, of the British and Foreign School Society, in the language of the Bechuanas, proved quite equal to the object. The work has been well executed, in a good type, and substantially bound, in strong cloth. It has been sent out, as was originally designed ; and grateful acknowledgements have been received from the parties to whom it has been consigned for distribution.

Encouraging accounts of the progress of Christianity, and the consequent spread of civilization, continue to be received from the Bechuana country, as well as from the countries of the Griquas, and Caffers, and from the missionary stations within the Cape colony, where prejudice against colour seems to be rapidly subsiding.

In consequence of a copious rain in the Griqua country, which had occasioned all the old fountains again to flow, the people had been fully occupied

in putting their old buildings, dams, and fences into order ; and the valley below Griqua town, which had for several years, lain desolate, in consequence of the drought, was again covered with corn. In connexion with acknowledgements of this blessing, and observations on the increase of Christian communities and schools, a letter, dated in the 5th month, mentions that the work, for irrigating the land, in the vicinity of the Vaal, or Yellow River, had, from these circumstances, not been commenced. The Chief and people gratefully acknowledged the liberality of Friends toward them. They had concluded to exert themselves to the utmost of their own means, in leading out the water ; and they designed to reserve the money sent for their assistance, till their own resources were expended. A quantity of boring implements, and other tools, with some cast-iron pumps, and agricultural implements, have also been sent for the use of these people. Some ploughs and spades were likewise sent for the use of some of the tribes, connected with the Kat River Mission, and some of the Caffers.

A letter from the Kat River states, that the Cape Government has recognized a considerable

tract of land, as the territory of the Bushmen. At one place in this territory, a school had been established, and the attendance at their place of worship was encouraging. Here they had a fine fountain; and only wanted another plough, to enable them "to provide for the poor, hungry Bushmen," when the ploughs, before mentioned, arrived.

At one of the Tambookie stations, where they had a good school, and had been enabled to clothe some of the children, they were about to commence agricultural operations, by the assistance of some of these ploughs. At another station, which is on the Zwarte Kei River, and conducted by two natives, they have a good school; the chief has but one wife, and has refused to take another: he has also given up the customs of his nation, in regard to dancing, smelling to discover witchcraft, &c. But here, the country was so dry, that nothing could be done without irrigation; and the people were unable to lead out the river. Their neighbours at the Kat River, who are coloured people, chiefly of Hottentot descent, and by whose christian zeal the three last-mentioned places were established, had offered to help them gratuitously; but they were without money for the

purchase of tools ; and were, therefore, unable to convert the barren wilderness into a fruitful field, where the hungry might be fed, and brought under circumstances likely also to render their souls fruitful. To enable them to proceed with this work, a small sum of money has been remitted. Another small sum has been remitted to the station of the Caffers, at Umxelo, where the drought had been so severe, that there was neither corn to be purchased for the people, nor grass to afford sustenance sufficient to keep the cattle in a state to give milk, and “the people fainted for want of necessary food ;” but where Christianity had made some cheering progress. Here a little stream had continued to flow through the dry weather ; and the missionary was desirous to turn it upon the adjacent land.

The great water-ditch at Tyumie Vale, in Caffraria, has been completed at an expense of £470, towards which some Friends kindly contributed £150. After watering the lands about the missionary station, on one side of a rivulet running in a deep bed, called the Gaga, it is conveyed across the rivulet, in wooden troughs, and irrigates a large plain on the other side. The benevolent

individual who projected this work, directs the agricultural operations on one side, and a native teacher on the other ; and an intelligent young Caffer acts as water fiscal, superintending the ditch, and reporting when any irregularity occurs in the distribution of the water.

A letter dated from this place in the 7th month of the present year, states, that about thirty muids of wheat, oats, and barley have been sown on the irrigated land this season ;—that there are now twelve ploughs at work in that neighbourhood ;—that the men are training their oxen to the yoke, instead of using them as formerly, to race with ;—that money is beginning to circulate among the people ; and that they are clothing themselves decently : they are also releasing the women from the toil of cultivating the land, &c. ; and the consequence of this is, that the inducement to desire a plurality of wives is removed. Thus another barrier against the reception of Christianity is falling, and the standing of those who have received the gospel, is rendered much more firm, and their position in society more comfortable.

The foregoing account, from C. L. Stretch, is confirmed by the following, extracted from a letter

of another philanthropist residing in that part of Africa, addressed to James Backhouse, and dated in the 9th month, 1842.

“Tyumie Vale has lately been made glad, by the magnificent water-course which Mr. Stretch, with the aid of your friends, has been spared to carry through it. About 120 bushels of seed corn (wheat, &c.) have been this year committed to it, exclusive of the large Caffre corn or millet gardens, which are yet to be formed. The natives are largely availing themselves of the ditch, and Mr. S. secures, in their behalf, unfettered access to it. Across the Gaga, the adherents of the mission station are also taking advantage of it. In a season or two, the whole vale may be expected to display waving crops of *golden* produce, more important to the secular comfort of this part of Africa, than a mine of the precious metals.

FINIS.











